ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,737—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th Dec.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6023	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 9 o'clock, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belkop	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 257-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS MACQUEHEM	T. Rasseviich	4409	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	11th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 690. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 518-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Hagon Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,332	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For farther particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 10 a.m., sailing at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Fir[illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SULTAN	2.884	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CURZON & Co.

HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
COLD WEATHER DELICACIES
NOW ARRIVING.

ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS, FRENCH PLUMS, MALTA GRAPES, BRAZIL NUTS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Gracioso
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Bedford McNeil, Morring and Neal } Codes

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash.	12 months per month,	24 months per month,
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Gran	1,500	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	1 9 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1902
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs. a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...	...	1 0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	...	...	1 4	"
Do. do. Almond Iced	...	...	1 8	"

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Firth's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ANNUAL GRAND XMAS TREE.

A SINGULAR EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Rs. 5,000 in 25 valuable Prizes
@ Rs. 5 PER TICKET.
1,000 Tickets only.

For Prospectuses, Tickets and other information please apply to

MAX MINCK AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, LAHORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL.
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.
FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1902.

THIS IS THE LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION
FETE FUND.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "GOLDENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, as above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

9th December, 1902.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEAK CHOWKETS, DOORS and WINDOWS GLAZED, HALF GLAZED, PANEL and BATTEN, and for TEAK or SAL B. G. BUDGE SLEEPERS.
Tenders will be opened on 21st December, 1902.
Apply to

ENGINEER IN CHIEF,
Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS desirous of tendering for works in connection with a BUNGALOW at Marine Lines are REQUESTED TO CALL at the Office of the Undersigned, where full Particulars may be obtained.

CHARLES F. STEVENS,
2, Green Street, Bombay.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and REOPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th.
Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

NOTICE.

THE Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. ROSA MARIA VAZ MARTYN are prepared to receive Proposals and Tenders for the purchase of the following properties—

1. A piece of Government Land, containing 549 square yards, with the Building standing thereon, Ward Nos. 6807 and 6892, Street Nos. 11, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15, situate at Church Street and D'Lima Street, Mazagon.

2. A piece of land of the same tenure, containing 269 square yards, with Building standing thereon, Ward No. 6851, Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, situate at Nooland Street, Mazagon.

3. A piece of land of the same tenure, containing 90 59 square yards, with Building standing thereon, Ward No. 6859, Street No. 6, situate at Nooland Street, Mazagon.

The Tenders or Proposals in Writing will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, superscribed "Re Estate of the late Mrs. Rosa Maria Vaz Martyn," up to the 20th December, 1902, and will be opened on the 22nd instant and considered.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1902.

SMETHAM, BYRNE, & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED of Bombay, Memon Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 1,57 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land revenue and Pension and Tax old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 2-6, and new Survey No. 3-474, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C, No. 3213, and Street No. 23, and which premises are situate at Vanka Moholla, near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Vanka Moholla, on the west and south by the property of Naoroji Dustomji, and on the north by the property of Byramji Cursetji Lessi, and which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1902.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KRISHNARAO BABAJI POWAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SHAMRAO BABAJI POWAR, the Brother of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Esaf Building, Esplanade Cross Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fifth Day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 5th day of December, 1902.

Messrs. DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS the 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 15th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat and Magnetism. Applications should be made as soon as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1903. Applicants must state the course of Instruction they wish to take, and will be examined in that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hony. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ganga Bixon Ootamcmand, dealer in Cashmere Shawls, traded in the name of Sitaram Jaygopal, Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th December, 1902, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of Cashmere Shawls of sorts and sizes, check Malida-coats and overcoats, shirts, Pashmina chogas, Hamals golden embroidered Pashmina comforters, Malida and Pashmina caps, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

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BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,
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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
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CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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Chief Agents,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tampin.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies, and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	ILOILO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA	NAGASAKI.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NEW YORK.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	PEKING.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.		YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 8 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PAREL TANK ROAD,

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The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

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PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

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Contractors,
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CAST IRON PIPES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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NEW YEAR CARDS
OF VARIETIES AND LATEST STYLES,
from ½ Anna to Rs. 5 each.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Agents: E. B. & F. Turner, Ld.

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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
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LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 5/8 ex	= — 1/16
2 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/8	= plus 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 1/16	= „
Spot in New York	47 3/4	= plus 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin „	20·45 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
6 „ „ „	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 pr ct	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 4·46-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 19,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·39	4·38	4·38	4·38
—3	—3	—3	—3
Apl.-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·39	4·39	4·39	4·39
—2	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	43,000 bales.
„ Do. last year	40,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	30,000 „
„ „ Continent	4,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·13 —8
Do. do. March	8·10 —8

In New Orleans—

Spot	7·15-16 - 1-16
Futures month of March	8·05 —3
Do. June	8·13 —3
Tone at close	steady.
Cotton total visible supply	3,250,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian,	64,000 „
„ Total stock in London	7,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	5,430,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 6th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	5,890 bales.
Wheat	3,591 cwts.
Linseed	471 „
Rapeseed	254 „
Gingellyseed	17,440 „
Poppyseed	196 „
Groundnuts	309 „
Cutcherra	377 „
Rice	1,614 „
Myrabollams	880 „
Cottonseed	22,920 „

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Caledonia, from London :—

Silver Bullion	Rs. 8,47,317
Gold Bullion	Rs. 2,38,280
Gold Coin	Rs. 2,10,000

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1/2
Shanghai 30 „ „	160 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 7
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 6

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 4	8 3
Forward April-May	7 12	
Rapeseed—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6	5 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	—	5 15
Do. Gujarat April May	—	6 6
Poppyseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	—	8 4
Forward April-May	—	7 7
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	—	24 4
Forward April-May.	—	24 12
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	—	36 0
Gingellyseed—Tone dull.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	37 8	38 0
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37 8	37 0
25 „ „	—	36 8
50 „ „	—	35 0
Black Kutnee	—	32 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	25,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·37	4·37	4·37

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·37	4·37	4·37	4·37	4·37

COTTON.—The rain that has fallen in some of the cotton districts, has caused an increased enquiry for the finer classes now on spot sale at Colaba, and a fair business is reported at about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 for candy higher than the rates current on Saturday. The Sutta market is quiet.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163	154	—	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	165	157	...	do
Belati, M G	174	168	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	164-5	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	178	172	...	do
Oomra good staple	183	177	172	do
Akola do\				
Khamgaum do >	176	170	...	do
Karanja do/				
Broach do	196	...	188-9	25 March

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 6th December, compared with the previous week :—

ASSETS.

Public Deposits	Rs. 7,55,466	Decrease.
Other Deposits	14,71,167	Increase.
Credits Uncrawn	2,09,618	Increase.

LIABILITIES.

Government Securities	6,15,914	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	8,005	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	5,04,692	Increase.
Loans do.	2,92,948	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	20,83,250	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	5,867	Decrease.
Cash	20,60,860	Decrease

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 6
Bombay „	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-6
Do. 17 1-2	58 8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 6th December, as compared with the statement of the 29th November :—

LIABILITIES	Nov 29. Rs.	Dec. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,75,1 8	48,23,302
Public Deposits at Branches	29,43,355	29,39,8 5
Other Deposits	6,00,62,481	6,15,33,598
Post Bills	18,902	18,902
Credits undrawn	33,44,602	36,14,2 0
Rs.	8,93,44,508	9,08,29,777

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,19,67,167	1,25,83,081
Other authorised Securities	11,01,355	10,98,2 0
Credits on Govt. and other authorities' Securities	80,50,085	86,14,727
Loans do. do.	1,08,63,015	1,11,55,963
Bill discounted and purchased	2,34,56,401	2,55,42,651
Do Stock	3,88,408	3,88,408
Stamps and Stationery	25,082	23,069
Balances with other Banks	5,73,205	5 67,588
Cash	3,29,21,790	3,08,60,920
Rs.	8,93,44,508	9,08,29,777

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL—ANLEY—November 23, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev Canon Hill, William Robert Postance Russell, Barrister-at-Law, Jubbulpore, to Eva, eldest surviving daughter of the late A M C Anley, District Superintendent, Bengal Police.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PLOWDEN—December 3, at the Gorkhatri, Peshawar City, the wife of R C Plowden, D S of Police, Phillour, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—RAGSDALE—October 20, at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, by the Rev G D Thiff, Captain David Coley Young, 4th Goorkha Rifles, Indian Staff Corps, to Sara Jane, daughter in-law of J W Ragsdale, U S Consul.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 4-47m., 5-5a. Low water, 11-33m., 11-40a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Northcote, Victoria Terminus, 5-5 p. m.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Sale of Work, Girgaum Girls' High School.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Khandala, Nozaf fari, Henry Bolckow, and Epsom entered and the steamers Secunder and Lombard left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Massilia entered the cock yesterday and the steamer Alexandria left on Saturday.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, on return from leave to England, has resumed charge of the office.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAM.—H. H. the Jam, of Jamnagar, accompanied by ten followers, arrived in Bombay on Saturday, and is staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.—The results of the L. M. and S. and M. D. examinations of the Bombay University, which were to be announced yesterday, have been postponed until further notice.

THEFT.—The manager of the Worse Tannery shop at Hornby Road, Fort, has reported to the Police the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective value of R. 195-12 and a cheque for Rs. 204 from a drawer in the shop on the 5th instant.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost and Officers the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilli, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Bond of Friendship	Home
Overture	Asanillo	Auber
Valse	Amber Cell	Waldteufel
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan
Eup. Solo	Jupiter	Smith

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MEETING OF MILL OPERATIVES.—A second open air meeting of mill hands was held on Sunday under the auspices of the Chinchpokli Dnyanotejak Mandali, in the compound of Ibanis Chawls at Curry Road. Mr. Vithal Vishr mshet, Mule Head Jobber, Britannia Mills, presiding. Many speakers addressed the meeting on the right means of improving their condition. All admitted the necessity of a fund for helping mill hands when they meet with accidents. Some mill hands earnestly appealed to their head jobbers to request Mr. Power and others to co-operate with them, so as to make the scheme successful by enlisting the sympathy and support of the mill owners. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceeding.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged Mahommed Habib Rehman, a Mamoodan boy aged 16, with the theft of Rs. 20 belonging to his father Sayed Faizu Rehman. Complainant is a goldsmith, having his shop at Chimna Butcher Street. He left him in the shop on Sunday afternoon and went out. About one hour after when he returned to the shop he did not find the boy there. Subsequently he found that Rs. 20 were missing from the shop. Accused was arrested by the Railway Police at Mahim while he was purchasing a ticket for Ahmedabad. He pleaded guilty to the charge and said as his father used to ill-treat him he wanted to go to Ahmedabad. The Magistrate convicted him on his own plea and sentenced him to receive ten stripes.

BREACH OF QUARANTINE RULES.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mahomed bin Seaaif, a dhoni of a native craft, was charged by Mr. Price Thurston, Preventive Officer, with infringing quarantine rules by leaving the Bombay port without a bill of health. The crew of the accused's boat was examined by a medical officer on Friday last. A complaint was subsequently made by one of the crew to the officer, who did not give the usual certificate to the accused and directed him not to sail. Next morning however accused set sail and had to be chased by the Port Health Officer in a launch before he was overtaken at Arthur Bunder. Accused said that he was a stranger to Bombay and was quite ignorant of the law. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 100.

A STOWAWAY AND A DESERTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged John Corkir with concealing himself on board the s.s. Lake Manitoba without the owner's consent and with being a deserter from his Majesty's forces, namely, the West Riding Regiment. Accused deserted the regiment stationed at Halifax, England, on the 1st of December 1900, and effected his escape to South Africa working his passage up per s. s. Avondale. He worked there as a brickmaker for about two years. Wishing to go back to England he hid himself in the British steamer Lake Manitoba bound for India at the port of Durban. One of his colleagues in his regiment recognized him on the ship during the voyage, and the ship arriving in Bombay accused was handed over as a deserter to Sub-Inspector Browning of the Bombay Police. Accused pleaded guilty to both the charges. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment on the first charge. As to the second charge accused was ordered to be handed over to the military authorities.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

A MEASURER'S ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, a measurer in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stood charged with falsification of accounts and forgery for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Lowndes defended the accused. Mr. Weldon appeared to watch the case on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Mr. Murzban said, before the cross-examination of Mr. Michael was further proceeded with by his learned friend, he might state that leaving aside the question whether certain certificates to which he had referred at the last hearing were forged or not, he wished to tender those in evidence for another purpose. In an affidavit the other side had disclosed their line of defence, in which they distinctly stated that those certificates were written at the dictation of Michael. The learned counsel wished to show from that whenever he tendered certificates prepared in the handwriting of Wrafter, but the counterfoils were in Michael's handwriting, he did it not only as a sort of incriminatory evidence, but also for the purpose of showing that in every such case the measurements had fallen short of Michael's counterfoils, particularly in connection with the firm of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. He submitted that he was entitled to show to the jury that in all those cases the measurements had fallen short, and he should be allowed to put in these certificates for the purpose of showing the intention and the circumstances which were very material to their case.

His Lordship said it might also show fraud on the part of Michael. That was not the only inference the jury might draw.

Mr. Murzban said the defence was entitled to prove that the frauds were on the part of Michael.

His Lordship: It will stand or fall with the defence.

Mr. Murzban said the prosecution was bound to place a fair case before the jury. If the jury drew an advance inference to Michael he must stand or fall by it. Counsel submitted that he was entitled to put the document in. He cited cases in support of his arguments.

After some further discussion the documents were not allowed to be put in evidence.

Mr. W. Michael was then further cross-examined. He said he did not know that those blank forms were done up in bundles and returned to the Chamber of Commerce. Hamaney was discharged by the magistrate. The magistrate did not disbelieve his statement. Wrafter confessed to him because Hamaney accused Wrafter and produced the two certificates in his (witness's) presence. Wrafter also confessed to Cline in his presence.

Mr. Lowndes: You asked Hamaney to dinner.

Witness: I asked him to join the dinner.

You tried deliberately to make Hamaney drunk?—No.

Did you not report to Mr. Paton that you got Hamaney drunk to try and get admissions from him?—I permitted him to get drunk to get all I could out of him.

Why did you not as the Senior Measurer go straight off to the Secretary of the Chamber?—I wanted to put a stop to the business by having one of the shippers' men punished.

For six weeks you did not say one word about it?—No, I did not.

Is it not a fact that Hamaney is a friend of yours?—He is not a friend.

He comes and smoke with you in your office?—Yes.

You provide him with drinks?—Yes, drinks of water. (Laughter.)

In your house you are a little more hospitable?—Yes, I am.

What did you give him in your house?—Brandy, soda, and ice. That was all I could afford and nothing more.

Do you know this man Karmali Hasan (called into Court)?—He looks like the man who came to see me on one occasion.

Is it not a fact that you demanded a large sum of hush money from that man or that you threatened to prosecute his firm?—I did not.

Is it not a fact that you showed him the paper (exhibit A)?—Yes, I did.

What did you tell him about it?—What I said was your men had been a scoundrel by whose doings the P. and O. Company, and Rubattino Company, and the Japan Line had lost between fifty and sixty thousand rupees.

Did you ask him to pay you Rs. 18,000 to hush up the matter?—No.

Can you explain why you showed him the two documents?—Because he disbelieved that there was a fraud on.

Why did you want to make him believe that there was a fraud on?—Because he said he could hardly believe that his man had sufficient pluck to do so and I showed him the documents to judge of them himself.

A gentleman of the name of Mr. John Charles Read was here called into Court.

Mr. Lowndes: About the beginning of May you went to his office?—I did not.

Subsequently he came to your house?—He came to me on the 6th of May for the first time.

It was the first time you ever saw him before?—Yes.

Did you not demand any hush money from him?—No.

Now is it not true that because you failed to get even a bai penny from either Curdimbhoy and Co., or Shingtai Company, that you reported the matter to the Chamber?—No, it is not true.

When you told the Secretary of the Chamber what you had been doing in the matter, the Chamber dismissed you?—I was not dismissed. I was informed that my services were dispensed with. I filed the information against the accused on the 2nd of August.

Purely in the interests of the shipping campanie?—No; purely on behalf of myself.

To try to clear yourself?—It was to clear myself.

To show that Wrafter had done wicked things, and not you?—When I started the prosecution I had no malice against Wrafter. I did it to show what the Chamber of Commerce wished to keep back and to clear myself as well.

You have spent a good deal of money over the prosecution?—Not very much. I considered the amount not very much.

Mr. Godinho, who is helping the counsel for the crown is paid by you?—No.

Do you swear he is not employed by you?—I swear he is not employed by me.

Witness, continuing, said as Hamaney was discharged by the magistrate he had filed an appeal in the matter. He was paying costs of the appeal himself.

Was not this prosecution launched by you in order to get money out of Currimbhoy Ebraim?—Certainly not.

Is it not a fact that you wanted to withdraw the prosecution if Hamaney paid you a large amount?—No.

None of the forty or fifty thousand rupees you say the companies have been robbed of have gone into your pocket?—None.

All gone into the pockets of Wrafter and Hamaney?—I do not know if all have gone into their pockets. The shippers must have benefited to a great extent by it. Hamaney told me that he gave Wrafter over four thousand rupees.

Witness was then cross-examined at great length upon entries made in his pocket-books. He had often taken the counterfoil book to his house for the purpose of being written up from notes taken in his pocket-books. He did not remember, and therefore he could not swear, that he wrote the certificates and left the counterfoils blank.

Mr. Frederick Noel Paton, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, examined by Mr. Murzban, said he knew the accused Wrafter, who was in the service of the Chamber. He was dismissed from service at the end of June. He knew Michael, who was in the service of the Chamber for the last sixteen years. He was discharged at the same time as the accused.

Mr Murzban asked that the document be marked for identification, and it was so marked. He would, he said, call Mr Calcan later on to speak to the document.

Mr Murzban: In the course of your investigation and your interviews with the accused, did the accused ever tell you that he had written those three bills Nos 177, 178, and 255 at the dictation of Michael?

His Lordship: The point has already been decided on Friday last.

Mr. Murzban: That was with reference to the written statement incriminating the accused.

The question being repeated, witness said to the best of his recollection he could not say that the accused did.

The affidavit made by Wrafter was here allowed to be put in.

Witness continuing said he sent for Wrafter's and Michael's counterfoil books, and they were subsequently in the possession of the solicitors for the Chamber. The pocket-books were also with them. He interrogated Cline who was also a measurer on the subject which was reduced to writing. The document contained notes of a series of questions put by him to Cline in view of information he had obtained from various persons connected with the matter and his answers. He wrote questions and answers in the presence of Cline and typed them himself immediately. On a subsequent day he put a question to the accused on a fact which was brought to his knowledge by Cline.

What you asked the accused?

Mr. Lowndes objected as it sprung from the same basis.

Mr. Murzban contended that as twelve days had elapsed between the time Mr. Paton had induced the accused to make the written statement and the question he had put to him on a subsequent occasion, the time for such inducement had passed away.

His Lordship decided that Mr. Murzban's contention was in accordance with the section of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Murzban said the statement handed in to him by witness had been read by Mr. Godinho, who informed him that it contained statements which were distinctly opposed to those made by Cline in the Police Court. Counsel asked that the statement be marked for identification, which might be of use to him in case he called Cline to show that he was a hostile and an untruthful witness. That would be an additional reason why he should refuse to call Cline as a witness.

The document was allowed to be marked for identification.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he knew that there was a system among measurers by which one was in the habit of dictating to another. It was a fact that the accused made a complaint at the end of March last about a certain shipment by the Mike Maru, the substance of the complaint being that Hamaney, Mr. Currimbhoy's man, had put certain unmeasured bales on board the ship in substitution of bales of smaller size. It was a perfectly genuine complaint, and he referred it back to Wrafter to report upon its details.

The case was then adjourned till this morning.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 8.

Monday.—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Kathiawar and the adjacent districts, and the unsettled conditions in the north east Arabian Sea are apparently disappearing. Skies, however, are still cloudy in Kathiawar and north-west Peninsula, and showers have been received in the south and west Peninsula. Trichinopoly has received 2 inches, Mangalore and Negapatam, 1 1-2, and Tinnevelly, Ahmednagar, Gundalore and Trincomalee one each. Skies are thickly clouded in Bengal and the central parts of the country, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in the north-west Peninsula in consequence of rain, and the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in considerable to large defect in Berar and adjoining districts. It was in considerable to large excess in Gujarat, the Deccan and Tenasserim.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH DECEMBER 1902.

Ahmednagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cloudy and unseasonable Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and oil crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain, Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plant flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton prospects much improved. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India and at Khandwa, Surat, Poona and Ahmednagar and has changed irregularly and slightly elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep on the west of the Peninsula and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—An unusually large reduction in the day temperature has occurred owing to rain in Berar and at Nagpur and Khandwa, over the Deccan and at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, where it is from 5° to 18° in defect. The night temperature continues to be in large excess in many places. The temperature ranged from 91° at Cochin to 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Cutch and Gujarat, where it is cloudless. Humidity shows a large increase in Central India, Gujarat, Berar and at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Bombay and Jeypore.

Rain between one and two inches has fallen at Aurangabad, Mangalore Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and light to moderate showers at Madras Belgaum, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Colombo.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates that an area of low pressure exists at and about Belgaum, Bellary and Cuddapah, and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Colombo, where weather is squally and cloudy unsettled. The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast is vigorous and indicates the probability of disturbed weather to the S. E. of Madras in the Bay. Weather continues favourable for local rain over the Deccan, in Berar, along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and at the southern stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th December, 1902.

Means of Observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·845
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind	ESE, E, ESE, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 218
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	0·05
„ „ year	71·21
Additional fall of rain from 1 p.m. of 8th December,	0·29

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	8	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	5	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	2	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Jacob Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and its Nagpada	9	7	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	26	25	130
Total plague deaths to date	121,482	100,963	
Same date last year	15	20	102

THE INCOMING AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER.

The following passengers are expected by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China, which is due to arrive in Bombay on or about the 15th instant from Trieste etc :—Mr and Mrs Anastassobi, Mr. O Anderson, Rev and Mrs Blair, Count Egon Thurn-Valsassina, Captain Douglas, Major and Mrs Edwards, Mr Eckstein, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr Halpern, Mr and Mrs Krummacher, Miss Konig, Captain and Mrs Maxwell, and 2 children, Mrs A H Moris and child Miss Newton, Rev T and Mrs Newton, Mr Scherz, Miss M Symonds, Major W D Thomson, Miss L Wilson, and Miss V Wiger.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful children of the above schools took place last evening at the schools' premises Byculla, the Hon. Mr. Fulton presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

The following report made by the council of Directors having been circulated to all concerned, was taken as read :—

THE REPORT.

The total number of children on the books is 298. The number at the close of last year was 325, the falling off has been largely due to sickness in the neighbourhood. The schools were examined by Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, on the 14th of November, and the following extracts are taken from his report :—"With regard to the progress and studies I was well pleased in both schools. The boys have again been doing well in examinations. All three sent up for the Matriculation Examination in 1901 passed, while three who were sent up for the Subordinate Medical Examination in October passed high on the list. A Government Scholarship also fell to the School. The boys in Standard VIII. were asked to write an essay on the Boer War. I marked three exercises as good and three as very fair. They were as a rule well written and very fairly well expressed; some thought seemed to have been bestowed on the arrangement of matter. They also wrote me a piece of translation from the Latin in good—nay, capital—style with one exception. The girls' needlework was excellent, the machine also is freely employed as the clothes for both schools are made by the girls. Cookery, of which I may mention that several excellently-executed examples were submitted for my personal delectation, has made great strides. The cultivation of these last two arts in such perfection has my warm approval; good needlework and good cookery go a long way towards making a good wife, or, failing marriage, may enable a young woman to make a good livelihood for herself, especially if she cares to enter domestic service. The compound continues to be utilized as last year as a play ground; in fact the school is now better provided in that way than any other Institution in Bombay; the ground has been further levelled and raised during the year so as to render it available even in the rainy season.

"The school was not so successful at cricket as last year but at hockey only succumbed to the Cathedral High School in the final heat. The Cadet Corps also did well, carrying off two medals at the B. V. R. C. meeting. The morale of the boys appeared to be as high and their discipline as good as last year; during the year under report the diet arrangements have been altered: the physique of the children, which impressed me unfavourably last year, seemed to me this year to have greatly improved. In the Girls' School considerable improvements have been made in the washing and bathing accommodation. Proposals are now before Government with the object of providing better accommodation for the office, kitchens, etc. In conclusion, I must express my great satisfaction at the general state of the Institution. The schools are excellently administered by Mr. H. C. Macnee and Miss Macdonald respectively."

Boys' School.—This year there were seven pupils in Matriculation Class—six boys and one girl; they were all sent up. The School has this year passed all the boys sent up for the Subordinate Medical Examination—they stand 1st, 3rd and 9th on the pass list. S. Crowley who passed last year, heads the list in the College Examination for this year.

Girls' School.—Several changes have taken place in the teaching staff during the year. Miss Munro left to take up the post of Head Mistress in the Railway School, Parel, Mrs. Rickwood left owing to ill-health, and Miss Hearn who relieved Miss Garrett in the early part of the year has taken a post as Governess. Their places have been taken by Miss Fernandez and Miss Farrell. The needlework of the school was examined for prizes by Mrs. C. N. Glazebrook and Mrs. J. Reed who report as follows: "All the needlework is of a very high standard, in fact in Standards IV. and VII. it was difficult to decide which piece of work was the best." The Chaplain of Byculla is satisfied with the teaching of Scripture in both the schools. The directors desire to acknowledge the good work done by the staff of the two schools, and congratulate Mr. Macnee and Miss Macdonald on the results.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hatchell, seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, the report was adopted.

Miss Fulton having distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, the hon. Mr. Fulton addressed the meeting.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said he was rather gratified when he looked at the programme that morning, to notice a change from what he had been accustomed to in the meetings of that kind in the former years. It then used to be the practice to put down the last item as an address from the chairman, from which it was understood that he was to give an important and weighty discourse on education in general and on the special merits of the Institution in particular. But now the demands were more modest and satisfactory. As the chairman, he thought, was now only expected to make a few, what lawyers called, interlocutory remarks on the course of the proceedings which were not expected to occupy much time. He was sure that would be gratification to the audience and visitors as it certainly was to the chairman. He had looked into the report with great pleasure, because he had known this school for many years and it was very gratifying to find that in the opinion of the Inspector, than whom nobody was better qualified to speak, it had still kept up the reputation which it had won long ago. He had noticed that there had been some decrease in the number of the pupils. He regretted that it should be necessary to refer to the prevalence of sickness in the neighbourhood as the cause of that decrease. For the last five or six years, plague had been a subject of anxiety to the managers of the schools in Bombay, but it was satisfactory to notice that in these schools the Inspector specially remarked that the physique of the boys and girls was much better in his opinion than he had noticed in the previous years. He hoped that the illness which was stated to be prevalent in the neighbourhood might pass away and the cause of reduction in the number might not be noticeable in future. What was required too keep up good health was plenty of good food and exercise and he had no doubt the children got plenty of both. With such a splendid playground, which they saw before them, there was as much opportunity for physical exercises as could be desired. He could well remember that in former years the play ground was very useless for the purpose of games. It was very swampy and low and it was owing to the exertions of his friend Mr. Hall principally that it was now in such an excellent condition The boys apparently did not seem to have been quite so successful last year in cricket, but he was glad to notice that in hockey they had made their mark. They had again taken an important place in sports to which so much attention was now being devoted. The Cadets had also done well their, shooting. The Matriculation class was established only in 1900 but it had done very well and what was written in the report led them to hope that every year it would show improvement. There was one remark

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NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 10th December, 1902.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Ganeshkhind,
6th December, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

MR. BRODRICK MARKING TIME.

SPEAKING at Edinburgh the other day, Mr. Brodrick urged the public to exercise patience in the matter of Army Reform. "As regards the effects of Army Reforms" is the phraseology used in the telegram. But we await the reforms before looking for the effects. Mr. Brodrick reminded his hearers that it is impossible to create a new army by saying "Hey, Presto!" So, no doubt, it is, but the Secretary of State for War has been saying "Hey, Presto" every day for the past two years, and the trick has not yet been performed. The audience has had reason for impatience. Eighteen months ago, when the question of Army reform loomed large on the horizon Field-Marshal Gustavus Ratzenhofer of the Austrian Army, lecturing on our schemes of reform, concluded his remarks by asking: "What will England do?" To which question he replied: "Simply nothing. The same as it did after the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the Afghan War—nothing. A nation like the British is too deeply imbued with its political constitution, especially in its relation to the army, to exchange its character. Minor collateral changes there may be, but there will be no thought of conscription." But there have been thoughts of conscription, and some members of his Majesty's Government have thought of nothing else. Unless the Minister arises who will propose this reform and will be able to persuade the people that conscription in some form is imperative, no serious attempt at army reform is likely to be made. The whole of last year's Parliamentary history was marked by a long continued discussion upon War Office and Army Reorganisation. We heard a great deal of the inadequacy of the Army for its Imperial functions as revealed by the War in South Africa, the fact that it had to be supplemented by the embodying of special yeomanry and other forces and by the utilisation of Militia and Volunteers in the field, "combined with the unfortunate incidents that occurred during the operations, suggesting some radical defects in the training of officers." Upon both Government and the people the necessity for reforms was impressed in a manner that could not be misunderstood. For almost the whole year Parliament and the Press debated the subject, and the outcome was the promulgation of a scheme. Even this was not produced by "Hey Presto" or by sleight of hand. It was the story of the mountain and the mouse.

Mr. Brodrick's scheme was condemned as no more than a hasty, ill-digested attempt to solve a problem of the most portentous magnitude and as an intense disappointment. Mr. Brodrick's scheme was based on the principle that Great Britian must be in a position to send at least three army corps abroad, leaving a properly organised force for home defence, that we required more artillery and cavalry, reformed medical and transport services, less barrack square drill and more musketry, scouting and individuality. As the best means of attaining the desired ends Government decided to develop the existing system. The critics at the time of the conception of the scheme declared that Mr. Brodrick himself was doubtful of its efficacy. His introduction of it, wrote one of them, "was undeniably dexterous in its manipulation of dry facts and figures with which he had no intimate acquaintance, but it had throughout a doubting and distrustful tone. It was always 'I hope' and 'I trust,' and 'I believe'; never 'I am sure'; the strongest phrase is that 'it is expedient'; he shrinks from the assertion that 'it is possible' to do certain things. The boons and benefits he foreshadows are at best problematical. He has in fact rushed on to ground honeycombed with pitfalls in pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp; his new model is to be compounded of phantom soldiers organised only on paper." The prognostication has been fulfilled. The people have begun to wonder how it happens that the army has not been completely reformed, and why we are not in a position to send out three army corps in case of necessity, and why the army is not so efficient as Government promised it should be. Mr. Brodrick has evidently been asked for an explanation. Mr. Brodrick endeavoured to shift responsibility off his own shoulders on to those of the Commander-in-Chief when he told his audience that they must place greater confidence in him and in others responsible for executing reforms. But the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and other principal officers of the Head-quarters Staff of the Army were defined in an Order in Council published in November of last year, and the Commander-in-Chief was therein described as the principal adviser of the Secretary of State, and not as the chief executive officer who could carry out reforms or in fact do anything at all of his own initiative.

The attempt to make Lord Roberts the scape-goat is unworthy of a member of his Majesty's Government. Instead of grasping the question of Army Reform in the determined manner it demanded, Government sought to shelve it by diverting public attention in England by means of the Education Bill. Scotland is not interested in the Bill in the very least, and wants to know how the matter of Army Reform progresses. At once we have the unedifying spectacle of a minister by specious methods endeavouring to clear himself at the expense of one of our greatest and most successful generals. As the writer of the remarkable work "An Absent-minded War" pointed out, it is obviously unfair to blame the nominal Commander-in-Chief for all that goes wrong in the Army or for foolish military measures put in force by the Government. It is quite possible, nay in some cases it is certain that these measures have been taken in opposition to the advice of the Commander-in-Chief. When Lord Lansdowne was Secretary of State for War he, too, spoke at Edinburgh on the same subject as his successor has now been dilating upon. He, too, showed himself unable to realise what the country demanded in the shape of Army Reform. The pay of the soldier has been increased, or will be from the beginning of the next official year, but it yet remains to be seen whether that of itself will serve to bring a sufficient number of recruits into the ranks to raise the strength of the army to the numbers admitted to be the lowest consistent with efficiency. It was in regard to men that the reforms were most urgently wanted. We have not nearly enough troops to perform the duties required of them, and it is unlikely we shall ever have them unless some method of conscription is resorted to. By the enemies of the present Government it is averred that that is its aim and object, and that it desires nothing but the failure of the half-hearted steps already taken to pave the way to conscription. We have it on authority that such is the desire of a section of the Government. But on the other hand there are military officers on the other side of the House equally desirous of seeing the reign of compulsory service. Under Mr. Brodrick's scheme it was merely stated that Government did not desire to adopt conscription "unless recruiting should fail." It is failing, but that is not the fault of the Commander-in-Chief, nor will it be his fault if the Government determine to resort to conscription. His Majesty's Ministers will require to exercise much patience before the time comes when they dare introduce a measure of conscription. Meantime the effects of the so-called reforms of the past two years will become less apparent than they are to-day.

DAILY TRAINING.

MANY volumes have been written on the cultivation of health, and recently one has been inclined to think that the subject has been overdone. But a volume just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett under the title of "Daily Training" is altogether a novelty. It is the joint work of Messrs. E. F. Benson and Eustace H. Miles, both recognised authorities on physical training, but regarding the subject from very different standpoints. One professes himself a big meat eater; the other has been a vegetarian for years. One of them takes regular outdoor exercise, while the other seldom has any practice in games or sport. It is very interesting, therefore, to see how they reconcile their varying views, and in what direction their collective advice trends. They set out with the statement that both enjoy the most perfect health, and it may be assumed, therefore, that both systems possess a considerable amount of efficacy if utilized in the proper way. They both agree in one point (which will probably be regarded by the majority of people with astonishment), and that is as to the worth and value of the use of dumbbells. Neither author uses them and neither believes that they are a great aid to physical health. The photographs with which the volume is illustrated would certainly lead one to believe that there is truth in the statement although it sounds so much like heresy. At any rate, these anti-dumbbell athletes display quite as prominent muscular development as do those who go in for diurnal club swinging and dumbbell exercise. A few hints on physical exercise are given, but they are not of so much importance as the remarks on diet which the volume contains. Smokers who have qualms of conscience as to their pet vice will probably be pleased to hear that one of the authors "is seldom seen without some appliance of tobacco in his mouth because he finds it agreeable, and, after an experiment of abstinence from it, found that it did not make any difference, as far as he could make out, in his general health." Non-smokers will be rejoiced to learn, however, that the other author never smokes at all. Both regard the ordinary acceptation of the word "training" as far too narrow. They are of opinion that all can acquire a certain fitness of body by following simple rules of life which need not be laborious. Naturally, being free from all the woes and ills which the majority of less fortunate people suffer from, they are very optimistic. They advocate the starting of city athletic clubs like those in some American towns, and believe that exercise so gained, along with reasonable attention to matters of diet, would secure for the ordinary city worker much better health than he is able at present to enjoy. Of course such a statement as this is axiomatic, but the advantage of "Daily Training" is that it shows how these changes may be brought about. Although, as we have said, numbers of such volumes are obtainable, this one is an acquisition.

THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

AMONG the many works of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali none could be more worthy of widespread dissemination than "The Spirit of Islam," a volume originally issued nearly ten years ago. Since the date of its first publication, India has witnessed extensive developments amongst her native peoples, and not the least important of these have occurred amongst the Mahomedan community. It would be absurd to say that any single volume was the cause of this development, but it is certain that the cause of progress is being rapidly pushed forward by the labours of such men as Mr. Ameer Ali. Recently, a popular edition of the "Spirit of Islam" has been issued, and in the preface to this new volume the author gives an admirable summary of the objects and purposes of the book. He holds that as the study of comparative religion acquires importance the interest in Islam as a power in the world will deepen. Nations, he continues, like individuals, when they fail to realise the bent of the times and the necessities of the age, are doomed, and no one said this more clearly or expressed it more forcibly than the Arabian seer. In justifying the use of the English tongue as a medium for communicating his views on a question which so vitally interests Mahomedans, the author gives a clear indication of the progressive character of the whole of the book. English, he says, exercises the same unchallenged away over a greater part of the globe as Arabic did in Asia, Africa, and Spain for nearly seven centuries. It is the language of culture and civilised progress. In India it has become within the last thirty years the ordinary vehicle of literary thought. Mahomedans by placing themselves in a line with the advancing communities of the West can sensibly influence other Mahomedan communities which happen to be less favourably situated. Islam, continues the author, has during the last few centuries become in the minds of a large number of its votaries merely associated with a lifeless formalism, and its real aim as a creed to live by has been forgotten. One sentence uttered in this connection is well worth noting by the followers of other prophets than Mahomet. "For myself," says Mr. Ameer Ali, "I attach far more importance to moral vigour than to mental agility—to character than to the faculty of passing examinations. I believe that the continued growth of a nation depends not on mere imitative intellectual cleverness, but in the purity of its ethical standards." This seems to be the theme of the whole volume. The study of Islamic teachings from a historical point of view necessarily involves comparisons with contemporary religions and religionists, but Mr. Ameer Ali treats these questions in a way that might serve as an object lesson to others who have essayed to produce didactic treatises of a similar character.

THE AUTHENTICS AND THE PARSEES.

WE mentioned a few days ago that there was a strong feeling among local cricket lovers in favour of a return match between the Oxford Authentics and the Parsees when the former are passing through Bombay next February on their way home and will have their full strength available. Both the Authentics and the Parsees fully reciprocate in the idea of a return match, but nothing definite can be arranged until Mr. Key joins the Authentics at Calcutta, when, in consultation with Mr. F. H. Stewart, the honorary secretary of the Calcutta Cricket Club, and Mr. Cecil Headlam, who are conducting the secretarial duties in connection with the tour, he will go into the matter. The Authentics' card is very full, and there are only one or two days (about February 19th) on which the match might be arranged. The Authentics, we learn, are very pleased at the sporting spirit shown by the Parsees in being willing to give them another match.

THE BURMA COMMAND.

WE understand that it has been practically settled to give greater autonomy to the military administration of Burma by the elevation of the appointment now held by General Prothers into that of a Lieutenant-Generalship. In matters of its budget Burma will continue as before an integral part of the Madras command, but in view of the Geographical isolation of the province it is held that the efficiency of its military organisation will be increased by converting it into an independent command. Under the scheme now sanctioned, the general officer at Rangoon will be placed in direct relations with Army Headquarters, and will be given the powers of a Lieutenant-General, though in view of the smallness of the forces concerned it is not considered necessary to raise his pay above that of a Major-General.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. BAMBER, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, has been appointed Member of the Central Durbar Committee at Delhi.

MR. A. EZRA, whose adventurous journey through the Pamir and Central Asian regions has been followed with much interest from point to point, arrived in London on the 1st instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 15th November 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 13,135 maunds with an increase of Rs. 2,447 in the earnings.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have invited the Hon. Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner-General from the United States Government to Asia, Australia and the Philippines with the honorary rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, to address the members of the Chamber on the 15th instant on the subject of the great International Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904. Mr. Barrett desires to impress upon merchants and manufacturers the advantages to India which will result from having a large exhibit at the Exposition.

FOUR of the members of the Royal Horse Guards polo team for the Delhi Durbar Tournament have arrived in India, namely, Lord Ingestre, Mr. H. E. Brassey, Lord Herbert and Captain Fitzgerald. Lord Herbert's place will eventually be taken by the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks who arrives on the 12th instant. The members have gone to Jodhpur, where Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, whose guests they will be at Delhi, has got together a fine lot of ponies for them to chose from, and there they will stay practising until the commencement of the Tournament at Delhi.

LIGHTHOUSES and their keepers on the Madras Coasts are now receiving much more attention from Government than formerly. We read in the Report for last year that the light-keepers were provided with games and books. There has also been a redistribution of the provision allowance sanctioned for certain lighthouses, and arrangements were made to facilitate the supply of good water at Havelock Point, Kaph and Manapad. The question of the supply of a larger scale of medicines and free medical attendance at the more isolated stations is under consideration. There are 32 lighthouses in all.

THE twelve Madras University candidates who were "gazetted" and debarred from examination for making false statements about their ages, etc., may find some consolation in the remark of the "Hindu":—We are sorry for these young men and hope that in future candidates for examinations will pay more attention to the statements they make to the University authorities." This, says the "Madras Mail," is certainly a curious comment on what was nothing less than lying for substantial gain; but there is this to be said, namely, that the falsehoods must have been countenanced or incited by the parents, guardians, or schoolmasters of the detected youths.

AN interesting development of modern American religious thought is the Haskell endowment which has for its purpose the delivery every three years in the chief centres of India of a course of lectures on the relation of Christianity to other religions. It is under the control of the University of Chicago, and the endeavour has been to send out eminent scholars on the subject of comparative religion. In 1896 Dr. Barrows, Chairman of the Chicago "Parliament" visited India on this foundation and in 1899 Dr. Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, was the lecturer. The third course is now being delivered in the chief University centres of India by Dr. O. C. Hall of New York. In Calcutta his lectures drew a remarkable tribute of appreciation from a Hindu leader of such irreproachable orthodoxy as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guradas Banerji. Dr. Hall is now on a visit to Allahabad, where he is delivering a course of lectures.

BRINGING THE SEA TO INLAND CITIES.

CANALS AS AN AID TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

IT may savour of an anachronism to describe a method of transit known to and attempted by the ancient Egyptians as being even now only in its infancy. Nevertheless, it may be truly said of canal traffic in England.

The bargee plods his weary way to-day along the towing path of the canal fashioned by the Romans, and along which the ancient Briton drove his crude canoe. The canal has lain long in its cradle. But now it is to be developed into a system of vast value to this country.

Our railway companies have, says the "Daily Express," a specialised conception of patriotism; it is bounded by the beginning and end of their balance sheets. In their zeal for their shareholders they have with deliberate intent crippled the trade of the country for years past. When motor haulage was an undreamed-of rival their only competitors were the canal companies. These, so far as they could, they bought up, not for the canals' development, but solely to dry them up as channels, for the cheap conveyance of trade.

DRYING UP THE CANALS.

How well they have succeeded, Government returns determine for us. We have in England 3,907 miles of navigable canals, of which 1,139 are the property of the railway companies. Some of the navigations in the hands of the railways form links in main lines of communications. Hence independent canals in the route are prevented from carrying out improvements calculated to assist through traffic by deepening the channels and enlarging the locks so as to admit of increase in the size of boats, a work which throughout Europe has been found efficient in reducing the cost of carriage.

No matter how anxious private and other companies may be to improve their ways, these impossible links interpose their neglected and ruined lengths, and a vessel which may ride safely with full cargo in one canal is hopelessly stranded in the first stretch of railway-owned waterway it enters.

The result is that while in the ten years following 1888 traffic on the privately-owned canals increased by 5,000,000 tons, that on the railway-owned navigations decreased by 2,000,000 tons.

That new-born giant, the Manchester Ship Canal, one of the wonders of the world, affords the best possible example of the way in which our manufacturers are to meet the railway companies. These latter, when the ship canal scheme was first mooted, fought desperately against the promoters and with the aid of Liverpool succeeded in putting the company to an expense of £400,000 in Parliamentary costs alone before even a spade was turned or a brick laid.

The canal has been open to navigation just seven and a half years, and the position is this, that Lancashire manufacturers are saving over £700,000 a year on cost of carriage, and that trade has enormously increased. The canal cost altogether £15,248,437, and is now making a very handsome profit.

TRIUMPH OF THE WATERWAY.

Before the construction of the canal, large works were removed to ports like Glasgow, in order that the cost of inland carriage might be saved. Since its opening, new industries have been started in Manchester and all along its banks, while 10,000 new houses have had to be erected for the workpeople required to meet the enlarged trade of the city.

There should be little fear as to the success of the canal which it is proposed to construct between Southampton and London. Inland navigation may become very largely the transit of the future for England. We are to bring the seas to our cities as is done on the Continent. The new proposal to employ electrical power for towage is admirable. A similar scheme, it is announced, is to be executed simultaneously in Germany. Also, the canal is to be used for pleasure-boats as well as cargo vessels. Doubtless fine boulevards for motorists as a substitute for the present towing-paths will be a further possibility.

Electric haulage has for some time been successfully employed upon part of the Bourgogne Canal, in France, and upon the Charleroi Canal, in Belgium, which connects the coal district with Brussels. It is announced that by the new scheme the working expenses would be one-eighth of a penny a ton for the whole distance.

Upon the Charleroi Canal a speed of seven miles an hour is attained at no greater cost than when goods were carried at one and a half miles an hour. There are two generating stations, one fifteen miles south of Brussels and the other at Roux, six miles north of Charleroi. The electric current is taken from overhead wires, and also serves for lighting purposes as well as for working machinery at manufactories on the way.

WHAT ENGLAND IS DOING

Leeds has recently converted herself into a port with eminent success; the Weaver navigation scheme, completed not very long ago at a cost of £70,000, is another notable triumph for water carriage. The Bridgewater Canal is famous for its system of steam tugs, which draw lines of barges at the rate of three miles an hour. On the Monkland Canal, near Glasgow, and the Grand Junction Canal, steam haulage is employed to overcome what a few years ago would have been insuperable difficulties. Birmingham and Bristol have a scheme, approved by Mr. Chamberlain, for bringing the Midland capital into direct communication with the sea, which is going to materialise into a movement of national importance.

Canada knows the value of the canal. She has the finest system of inland waterways in the world, all owned by the Dominion Government. Her canals form links uniting the great lakes, giving an unbroken communication from Duluth on Lake Superior, 2,260 miles in the interior. Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and Detroi, Buffalo, and Toronto on Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, bringing the whole of the wheat-growing districts which border upon the lakes into communication with the seaboard, and providing ready and cheap carriage for Canada's enormous wealth of coal and iron.

A LESSON FROM GERMANY.

Need it be said that Germany is not unmindful of the advantages of the canal? Both the railways and canals there are State owned, and the two systems are worked together. Nearly all the navigable courses in Germany are deep enough for steamers. Germany has 8,647 miles of canals, and, like Canada, America, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, is busy with more.

The inland towns in Germany, far remote from the sea, but served by canals, do a greater trade than any of the seaports, with the sole exception of Hamburg. The great seaports of Bremen and Stettin have a trade of 3,620,000 tons and 3,170,000 tons respectively per annum. Ruhrort, a town far inland, at the junction of the Ruhr with the Rhine, deals with some 7,750,000 tons of water borne goods per annum. Berlin, with its sluggish river, the Spree, in connection with which electrification is now to be essayed, has a cheap water-carried trade of just upon 6,000,000 tons a year.

The possibilities of the canal and canalised river with proper boats and modern scientific means of haulage are unbounded. The materialising of only one or two of the schemes now on foot will bring to an end the condition of affairs whereby the English iron master has to pay 100 per cent. more for the carriage of his goods 150 miles to the sea than it costs an American to convey similar wares over the 400 miles separating Pittsburg and the port of lading.

THE Morocco Sultan has presented to Mrs. Cooper, the widow of the missionary who was murdered on Oct. 17 last, a sum of £1,000, as a personal token of his sincere regret at the loss of her husband. Furthermore, his Majesty, hearing that Mrs. Cooper's intention is to leave Fez for Tangier, has ordered that all the transport animals she may require, as well as a guard of soldiers, shall be placed at her disposal by the Government. His Majesty's action throughout, first in arresting the murderer from sanctuary and ordering his immediate execution, and, secondly, in voluntarily presenting Mrs. Cooper with this handsome sum of money, is highly to be praised.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT CAIRO.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL TALBOT.

AN INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Duke of Connaught invested General Talbot with the Knight Commandership of the Bath yesterday in the presence of Lord Cromer and the staff of the British Army of Occupation.

The investitare took place in the British Agency.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Cromer, and Sir R. Talbot and Lady Talbot started this evening for Luxor. The Khedive followed.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL STAWELL.

Colonel Stawell, Director of Military Education in India, who is now in England, is resigning his post owing to ill health.

THE THAMES DISTRICT COMMAND.

APPOINTMENT FOR SIR R. C. HART.

Sir R. C. Hart has been selected to command the Thames district.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER GERMAN WARSHIP.

The Retribution has arrived at La Guaira. This is the third German war vessel to arrive.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

A PERMANENT STEAMSHIP LINE.

The "Times" Odessa correspondent reports that the shareholders of the Russian Steam Navigation Company have approved a draft agreement with the Government for the establishment of regular and frequent sailings between Odessa and the Persian Gulf.

A permanent Russian line to the Gulf will soon be an actuality.

THE NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

M. Delyannis has formed a Cabinet with himself as Minister of Finance; M. Maromichalis, Minister of the Interior; M. Skouzes, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Romas, Minister of Instruction; and M. Lymbritis, Minister of War.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL LAMB.

A NOTED MARKSMAN.

The noted rifle shot Colonel Thomas Lamb, late of the South Lancashires, while returning from the International Competition in Canada, committed suicide with his rifle aboard the Etruria.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DECEMBER 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. China, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 a. m. to-day.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The draft of the Franco-Siamese convention has been laid on the Table in the French Chamber, accompanied by a declaration from the Siamese Government promising not to erect fortifications in the provinces of Battambang and Siemreap and in a region twenty-five kilometres broad on the right bank of the Mekong.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain has re-embarked at Suez.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

The Russian Squadron has sailed from Portland and goes to China to relieve other vessels there.

NEW BISHOP OF RANGOON.

The Rev. Arthur Knight, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed Bishop of Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of the Rev. A. M. Knight, Dean of Caius College, Cambridge, as Bishop of Rangoon in succession to the Rev. Dr. Strachan.

[The Rev. Arthur Mesac Knight, M.A., was ordained in 1890. He is a Fellow and Dean of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and has held the office of one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Durham.]

MR. DONALD SMEATON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The "Indian Daily News" learns that Mr. Donald Smeaton has formally resigned the Indian Civil Service.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

OPERATION OF THE TEA TAX.

The Indian Tea Association addressed the Government of India asking that no more time should be lost in bringing the tea cess into operation, and on a suggestion elected a committee of twenty members to administer it.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. China, with the outward Mails of the 28 ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

GREAT DISTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables that after the recent mild spell, wintry weather has returned. There is hard frost everywhere. Heavy snow has fallen in several places. The Amsterdam canals are frozen over. Vienna reports twenty degrees of frost. As a result of the severe cold great distress is general.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERM THEORY.

THE MICROBE OF LAZINESS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states that an American scientist has caused some discussion by a claim to have discovered the microbe of laziness.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TACTICS OF THE BOND.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, December 6th, says:—The "Times" gives prominence to a telegram from its Johannesburg correspondent warning the English public against being misled by the recent protestations of the Bond. The change in the name of the constitution is merely a clever device for throwing dust in the eyes of the British Government.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MATCH.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 8.

The match between the Authentics' and the Madras Presidency commenced at eleven to-day at the M. C. C. Ground, Chepauk, in dull and cloudy weather. The morning broke wet, but this did not much affect the wicket, which favoured the batsmen after the recent heavy rain, being soft. Madras made one change in the team already announced, Captain Coalloner replacing Strouts who was indisposed. Captain, their bowler, injured himself on Saturday at the nets, and was unable to do himself justice though he played. The Authentics won the toss and elected to bat, but made a very poor stand against the bowling of Tweedie, as their first innings only resulted in 83, the smallest total they have yet scored in India. The only batsman to get into double figures were Hornby who scored 37 and was the only one who played the bowling with any confidence, and Kershaw who scored 19. Tweedie's analysis for the innings was 8 wickets for 30 runs.

Madras went in and had half an hour's batting before the tiffin time. Barstow's wicket was lost with the score at 11.

Resuming play Challenor's excellent batting was the feature of the afternoon's cricket. He and Stephenson carried the score from 18 to 83 runs before the third wicket fell. All did not do much, except Cayley, who made 23 in excellent style, and Studd, who was not out 14. The Authentic's bowling analysis was as follows:—Powis-Keck took 2 wickets for 42 runs, Williams 4 for 29, Hornby 0 for 11, Chinnery 0 for 15, Ridley 0 for 14, and Simpson-Hayward 4 wickets for 29 runs.

The Authentics fielded excellently, the catch by Hornby at the wicket which dismissed Jayaram being a particularly brilliant one. Scores:—

AUTHENTICS.

1ST INNINGS.

Chinnery, c Richards, b Tweedie	6
Hornby, c Gosling, b Tweedie	37
Hollins, c Captain, b Tweedie	7
Hayward, c Cayley, b Richards	4
Tompkinson, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	4
Headlam, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	3
Kershaw, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	19
Ridley, b Tweedie	0
Powys-Keck, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	83

MADRAS.

1ST INNINGS.

Barstow, c and b Williams	3
Capt Challoner, b Simpson-Hayward	58
Jayaram, c Hornby, b Williams	6
Stephenson, b Simpson-Hayward	19
Gosling, b Powys-Keck	8
Studd, not out	14
Richmond, b Simpson-Hayward	2
Tweedie, b Powys-Keck	12
Cayley, c Williams	14
Richards, b Simpson-Hayward	3
Captain, b Williams	1
Extras	10
Total	149

HEAVY RAIN IN THE NILGIRIS.

BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY.

As a result of heavy rain on the Nilgiri Ghauts several landslips occurred on Saturday on the Nilgiri Railway. Fifty feet of a retaining wall in one place was carried away and a bridge, the girders and rails of which alone remain. The mail is going by coolies.

Mr. Ross Johnson, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, has left for the scene.

The Gnaut road is also blocked.

LORD AMPTHILL'S DURBAR GUESTS.

Emily Lady Ampthill, mother of Lord Ampthill, the Hon'ble Theo and Alex Russell, and the Hon. Constance and Ronald Russell arrived in Madras yesterday from England via Tuticorin and Colombo.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. S. D. Pears returned from England to-day and will take over charge of the office of President of the Madras Municipality from Colonel Sir George Moore to-morrow afternoon.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY.

CORPS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA.

The "Madras Mail" learns that sanction is to be given to the formation of a body of Mounted Infantry Volunteers in Southern India, recruited chiefly in the planting districts.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 5-8 ex.
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	22 1-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

PLAGUE, it appears, has obtained a footing in the Mauritius, having probably been conveyed thither from Bombay or Madras, and it would be quite in the natural order of things were it sent back again to this country with some of the staples which are exported thence. In this contingency trade with Indian ports might be seriously hampered. The Mauritian mind, however, seems to view the terrible pestilence and its possible consequences with a sangfroid that compels admiration. In a weekly market report just to hand from a leading firm in Port Louis, the subject is referred to as follows: Plague is steadily increasing, but it has ceased to be of much interest to the community in general.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

ADVANCE OF THE NORTHERN ARMY.

GENERAL WILLCOCKS CAPTURED.

AN ATTACK REPULSED.

PANIPAT, DECEMBER 6.

PROGRESS southward of the Northern Army is extremely cautious, and the consentration of the entire force is reported to-day at points five miles north of Panipat for an attack on the Southern position at that place.

The Northern Scouts and Guides Corps report semi-circular strong entrenchments occupied by the Southerns extending from the Karnal branch of the canal to Chajpr Kalan due east of Panipat. A general action is anticipated to-morrow.

Babeel and Nazla on the east flank of the Southern defence are reported strongly held. They were attacked by the Northern Cavalry and Mounted Infantry this morning. The enemy was found in little force. Possession of the villages is important as clearing the way for possible turning operations. Five-inch guns and thirty-pounders were in action at intervals all day against columns observed marching south. The balloon has made many ascents hitherto in the neighbourhood of Panipat, but observation is rendered difficult by the haze.

The Officer commanding the Southern Cavalry Division states there is no authority for the story of his capture.

PANIPAT, DECEMBER 7.

The attack by the Northern Army upon the Panipat position was delivered to-day, and is judged to have failed. The Southern Army occupied a strong inconspicuous line, consisting largely of sunken road-, walls of old gardens, and trenches dug on the Boer principles, extending from the Kabri Branch Canal, west of the Grand Trunk Road, to the Jumna, some five miles long.

The Second Division under General Collins was ordered to deliver the main attack against the extreme right of the defensive line, and the first division under General Murray to demonstrate against the left. Both divisions did excellent work during the night. General Collins' division during the darkness entrenched itself within a few hundred yards of the enemy, and Whitby's brigade of General Collins' division in the early hours of the morning closely approached the southern outposts, and at dawn rushed through them to Rajkhera, piercing the line of defence and establishing itself within two miles of Panipat, capturing General Willcocks and three companies of the Jats.

The Southern Army were driven from the advance line soon after noon, but retired to another as strong, and eventually to the line of banks and cactus hedges known as the octroi fence, half a mile north of Panipat. On this both the Northern divisions advanced, whilst their artillery shelled the position. The northern attack was as a frontal one dangerously close, their supports and reserves being in almost compact formations, and cover somewhat neglected. The Southern riflemen were invisible behind the cactus banks, and maintained a hot fire.

Lord Kitchener, after traversing along the front of both armies, eventually watched operations from a high knoll close to Panipat, obtaining a panoramic view. The result of the day's operations is that the Southerners maintained their position, and the Northerners ordered to reorganise and no attack again before eight to-morrow morning.

The scheme of the manœuvres only demands from the Southern Army that they shall cover Delhi till the 12th instant, when reinforcements are supposed to have arrived. To-day's success renders the attainment of their object by Southerners more than probable. The action of the Northern Cavalry was similarly ineffectual. Two brigades, ordered to turn the enemy's right flank after skirting the Jumna, failed to do so.

DELHI, DECEMBER 6.

About 150 men have come into the Military Hospital in Delhi, having fallen sick on the Manœuvres. This is a very small number considering the strength of the Armies and the low temperature now ruling at night.

THE TILAK CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Beaman, the District Judge, to-day heard the application of Tilak for the revocation of the sanction granted by Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, to B. Nagpurkar to prosecute Tilak under Section 211 for making a false complaint.

Mr. Karendaker spoke at length in support of the appeal, and after Mr. Strangman, who was allowed to reply, the court reminding him that the course was irregular, an order was issued calling for the records in the case.

Arguments will be heard on Saturday.

The cross-examination of Tai Maharaj in the perjury case still continues to drag along. She will be under cross-examination again to-morrow.

THE MURDER OF A BOY AT POONA.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

Two men have been arrested in connection with the brutal murder of a boy in Poona on Sunday, the 23rd November. They were placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, and a remand of one week was granted. The names of the men are Nathu Bhicka and Fakeera Bhikha who are supposed to have offered the boy as a sacrifice.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

The train containing 230 Boers passed through Poona this evening at 5-30 en route for Bombay. General Ventris and Captain Dyson were among those on the platform. The men came from Ahmednagar.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BHORE GHAUT.

A GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

A BRAKESMAN KILLED.

An accident happened at the Bhore Ghaut reversing station this morning. In the course of shunting operation a goods train and two brake vans were derailed and a brakesman was killed.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and staff leave Poona at 11 a. m. to-morrow for Bombay.

DACOITS AT PIMPLEGAUM.

THREE PERSONS INJURED.

At Pimplegaum on Tuesday some dacoits entered the village and cut the noses of two men and the neck of a woman. The victims were brought to the Sassoon Hospital to-day.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

An address was presented to Mr. J. W. Bhore, M. A., I. C. S., by the Indian Native Christian Association this evening.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT AVAS.

A few inhabitants of Avas in the Alibag Taluka met last Sunday at Mr. Babaji Gopal's house to consider the steps to be taken to celebrate the Coronation day there. It was resolved to collect subscriptions and give the school children a fete. Bon-fires and fire-works will form part of the evening entertainment.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State, in which he claimed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay; and asked that the Government Resolution No. 7846 of the 6th November, 1899, might be ordered to be set aside; and for costs.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

In his written statement the defendant said that the Resolution No. 7846 was an act and order of the Governor of Bombay in Council in their public capacity only; and that, by virtue of the provisions of statute 4, Geo 4., chap. 71, the Governor in Council were not subject to the jurisdiction of the court by reason of such act and order. The defendant also said that, apart from the provisions of the statute, no suit was maintainable against him in respect of the resolution, inasmuch as the same was issued and published by the Governor of Bombay in Council, acting in his public capacity as the executive Government on behalf of her late Majesty the Queen Empress. The defendant submitted that the allegations contained in the plaints disclosed no cause of action against him or the Government of Bombay. It was also stated that the statements contained in the resolution were privileged; and that the plaintiff was not entitled to claim in this suit any sum of money by way of damages. There was in fact no malice, or excess of just comment, or reckless indifference to the truth, or falsity of the facts, published on the part of the Government of Bombay. The statements in the Resolution were true in substance and in fact, and were justified by the conduct of the plaintiff and the reports and papers connected with the case. This court, it was further stated, had no jurisdiction to order the said Resolution to be set aside.

Plaintiff on the case being called on said that certain overtures for a settlement had been made to him, and Government desired that he should unconditionally withdraw his suit, and they would then be prepared to hear him. He, therefore, asked for a postponement with a view to ask Government to listen to the overtures for a settlement that were made to him. He thought the matter should be settled by Government themselves. If he could be allowed to appeal to Government he would be prepared to withdraw the case about a fortnight hence. It was fair that the Governor in Council should hear his case. His means were not enough to enable him to appear by counsel day after day. The only thing he wanted was hearing by the Governor in Council—that was all he wanted. Eight months ago the Hon. Mr. Monteath told him they could not hear him as long as the suit was before the High Court.

His Lordship: I understand you that you withdraw the suit unconditionally?

Mr. Scott: I agree if the suit is withdrawn without any condition whatever.

His Lordship: You must withdraw the suit or proceed with it.

Plaintiff: Your Lordship will hear me. The Advocate-General might agree to a postponement for a fortnight or so. I ask for a fortnight or so.

His Lordship: I come here with an open mind. I see Government have made up their mind not to come to any terms; and if you want to appeal to Government for a settlement, it will do you no good to say one word more.

Plaintiff: I ask for a fortnight or so.

Mr. Scott: I can only agree to an unconditional withdrawal of the suit.

His Lordship to plaintiff: Do you withdraw the suit unconditionally?

Plaintiff: I cannot do that.

His Lordship: Then do you apply for a postponement?

Plaintiff: Yes, a fortnight or so.

His Lordship: I refuse a postponement.

Plaintiff: Then I must go on.

Mr. Scott, at the request of the plaintiff, read out the pleadings and raised issues.

Mr. Scott asked that the issues as to jurisdiction of the court should be disposed of first.

Plaintiff also raised certain issues. He contended that the suit was maintainable, and mentioned two or three suits which had been heard against Government. He said it would be gross injustice if he was prevented on the preliminary issues from proceeding with his suit.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the Court, said this was an action brought by the plaintiff against the Secretary of State in Council under Section 416; and counsel urged that a suit like this meant a suit against the Government of the Crown. In England there was no remedy against the Government in cases of tort, because of the maxim that the King can do no wrong. Again there was no remedy against an Executive Department although there might be against an individual offender. When the crown took over the Government from the East India Company in 1858, all lands which were vested in the East India Company were vested in the Crown; and right was given to the subjects to sue the Secretary of State in Council. The acts of the East India Company were not sovereign acts.

His Lordship: Your argument is that the Secretary of State stands in the shoes of the East India Company.

Mr. Scott, answering in the affirmative, said there were certain acts of delegated sovereignty in respect of which the Secretary of State could not be sued. Counsel's argument was that dismissal or compulsory retirement of a Government servant was an act of delegated sovereignty; so in this case the Resolution of the Bombay Government was an act of sovereign power for the civil administration of the country. Where an officer was compulsorily retired, and reasons were given for his compulsory retirement, no suit would lie against the Secretary of State even if the reasons given were untrue or unproven. Counsel cited a case in point, in which it was held that it was contrary to public policy to require a superior authority to give reasons for its action taken against a Government employee. The local Government was not the Government. The Government was the Government of the Crown.

His Lordship: You say the local Government is different from the Government of the Crown?

Mr. Scott, answering in the affirmative, referred in support of his argument to Section 1, sub-section 10, of Act I of 1868. The Government of Bombay could not be sued as a corporation—they are not a corporation. Counsel's first proposition was that the Crown were not liable to be sued at all, and he cited several cases in support of his contention. The resolution in this case was published for the information of those concerned; and it ordered the compulsory retirement of the plaintiff at the age of 55, giving reasons for the action of the Government in the matter. The Commander-in-Chief could not be sued for an act done in the execution of his military duties; neither could the Secretary of State nor the Bombay Government be sued in respect of an act done, as in this case, in the execution of their duties.

The learned counsel had not finished his arguments when the court adjourned until this morning.

CRICKET.

CASUALS vs. MR. B. D. DOCTOR'S TEAM.

A MATCH was played between the Casuals and Mr B. D. Doctor's team on Saturday, resulting in a draw. Mr. G. J. Karaka (for Mr. Doctor's team) played good cricket for his 55 runs, and Mr. E. D. Smith bowled well for the Casuals taking all the wickets:—

MR. DOCTOR'S TEAM.

G J Karaka, b E D Smith	55
S Pochkhana, b E D Smith	0
P Chinoy, c Phillips, b E D Smith	24
Writer, c D'Emdin, b E D Smith	17
Bode, c A L Smith, b E D Smith	3
E D Doctor, b E D Smith	0
Irani, c Gay, b E D Smith	0
H A Saher, not out	4
H D Oomrigar, not out	10
S H Daver, did not bat	
J F Oomrigar, do.	
Extras	25
Total	142

THE CASUALS.

E D Smith, b Doctor	6
A L Smith, b Doctor	13
E D'Emdin, st Saher, b Oomrigar	27
H Scott, b Oomrigar	7
R Phillips, b Oomrigar	15
C P Gay, b Doctor	4
H Ward, not out	0
S Alcock, b Doctor	0
C Harding, not out	0
A Atkins, did not bat.	
A N Other, do.	
Extras	4
Total	76

A QUAINT, yet very interesting, ceremony is usually observed at Knightlow Cross, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry, on Martinmas Eve. This consists of the payment of wroth silver to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury for the privilege of using certain roads—a kind of highway rate. The amounts contributed by the different parishes vary from a penny to a shilling and upwards, and the ancient charter provides that the penalty shall be the forfeiture of "a white bull with red nose and ears for every penny not forthcoming." The ceremony has to take place before sunrise, and afterwards the company adjourn to a wayside inn for breakfast, where they toast the Duke's health in glasses of hot rum and milk.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presided.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Corporation recorded a letter to the President from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that it is the intention of Government to propose an amendment of the law at the next meeting of the Legislative Council to the maximum limit of the salary of the raised Executive Engineer from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

Subsequently, a letter to the President from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, dated November last, was directed to be forwarded to the Commissioner for information. The letter stated that Government had sanctioned the grant of Rs. 25,000 for the Coronation Festivities Fund.

Another letter from Mr. M. C. Murzban, one of the Trustees of the Fund, was also read from the Honorary Secretary, stating that the secretaries' committee were under the impression that the contributions towards the Festivities Fund was to be Rs. 25,000 and that the cost of illuminating the Municipal Buildings was to be defrayed from this grant.

It was decided that Rs. 15,000 should be spent on the illuminations of the Municipal Buildings, statues, and fountains, and that Rs. 10,000 should be expended on other objects of the fun.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved "That a committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and the Health Officer and in connection with the proposals provisionally submitted in the Budget Estimate for 1903-04, and report what the future permanent constitution of the Health Department should be. He stated that the Health Department had been reorganised years ago, and the time had now come when they should declare what their instructions in the matter were. The Budget Estimates would be brought forward next month, and it was necessary for a committee to be appointed to decide whether the existing arrangements should be continued."

The resolution was carried.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not advisable and economical to so alter the designs of the proposed new filters so as to allow of the undertaking of the work of increasing the storage capacity of the Malabar Hill Reservoir as recommended by the Commissioner in his memorandum of the 2nd August, 1900, either at a future date or during and along with the construction of the proposed filters, and (2) of the latter course be thought more economical and advantageous to submit an estimate of the cost of the same."

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition, which was carried.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION.

Mr. E. H. Aitken moved that the draught rules for the purpose of the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1887, in its application to Bombay be approved and forwarded to Government, no objection having been raised against them.

The motion was carried.

UNDERGROUND CABLES.

A memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, was referred to the tramway committee. The letter was as follows:—

"Referring to the interview Mr. Macrae and Mr. Saunders had with you this morning re the placing of telephone wires underground; as this is such a very important matter, which will involve the outlay of many lakhs of rupees, and as the Company feel the complete ignorance existing in the telephone world as to the effect of leaving underground cables in tropical climates, and the means of ascertaining the risks attendant on the presence of chemical impurities in the soil, flooding of the streets, &c., the impolicy of binding this Company to lay such cables wherever desired to do so, no matter at what risk or cost, compels my Board to ask the Corporation to be good enough to re-consider their decision, directing the Company to adopt underground cables for the present, and to extend the existing agreement for a further period of at least two years. During this period my Board will agree to lay short lengths of various types of underground cables in order to ascertain the types of insulation that will best withstand the varying conditions of soil and climate prevailing in Bombay, and will also agree to erect aerial insulated cables in parts of those streets where the Company's lines are numerous and adjacent to the Tramway lines, for by adopting aerial cables in these streets, the danger to the public from bare telephone wires falling across electric light or Electric Tramway lines will be entirely obviated, and the general appearance of the streets much improved. In asking for an extension of the present agreement for two years my Board do so because these to twelve months will most probably elapse before the cables can be manufactured and shipped here. If the experimental underground cables which the Company propose to lay prove satisfactory, they will hereafter be prepared to adopt their use, wherever practicable in such places as the Commissioner may consider necessary for the safety and protection of the public. The Board are anxious to meet the wishes of the Corporation as far as they reasonably can, and will be glad to hear that they agree to these proposals.

The Corporation subsequently adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. S. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 28th November. She brought the 20th Bombay Infantry, comprising 6 British officers, two ladies, and one child, one warrant officer, two women, and four children, 17 Native officers, 720 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 9 followers, 95 women, and 79 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and squally with rain on the west coast of India. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched in two special troop trains to Poona. The following are the names of the officers:—Major and Mrs. Mosse, Major Hill, Captain Calvert, Captain and Mrs. Lawson and child, Lieuts. Redkin and Hare, and Bandmaster Fredelis.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOERS.

The hired transport Aurania, Captain John King, will sail to-day for South Africa with one Boer Officer and 1,002 released prisoners-of-war. Besides the prisoners she will carry British details, consisting of one officer, South Staffords; one officer, 2nd Middlesex Regiment; one officer 1st Somerset; one officer and one man, K. R. Rifles; one officer, Northumberland Fusiliers; one officer, R. A. M. C.; one lady and two children, Inniskilling Fusiliers; one officer, R. F. A.; one officer and two men, West Yorks; two men and one woman, 1st Devons; one man, Norfolk Regiment; and 260 non-commissioned officers and men, R. Irish Regiment. The details and prisoners will be sailed to Bombay in special troop trains from Deolali for embarkation to-morrow. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain Causton, N. Fusiliers; Lieutenant Bonner, 1st S. Staffords; Lieutenant Whiteman, 2nd Middlesex Regiment; Mr. Nathan Censor and Major Fox, 1st Somerset; Surgeon J. E. Howard, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenant Saunders, R. F. A.; Lieutenant Harrington, West Yorks; Miss Harris; and wife and daughter of Captain Jones.

BROACH NOTES.

ACCOUNTS of the Governor's visit to Broach, writes our local correspondent, have already appeared in your columns, his replies to the District Local Boards and Municipal addresses being given at length. His Excellency's assurance that Government would give full consideration to the two schemes proposed by the District Local Board was eminently satisfactory. His reference to the Collector, Mr. Logan, was one that the distinguished services rendered by the latter to the district amply justified. The exhortation to big landlords, able but unwilling to pay their land revenue, will, it is hoped, not be without effect. Lord Northcote had a very busy day in Broach, and, as in addition to going through the town, he drove into the country and went on the Narbadda in a steam launch, he saw as much of the city and neighbourhood as was possible in the very limited time at his disposal.

Last Monday the 1st Bombay Lancers passed through Broach on their way to Deesa. The crossing of the Narbudda was accomplished without accident.

The Superintending Engineer, N. D., Mr. White, is now in the District inspecting the works which the P. W. D. have in hand.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

AMERICAN GOODS IN SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

MR. ELIJAH HELM, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, delivered his second and concluding lecture on the British cotton industry before the Commercial Section of the Birmingham University. Mr. Helm dealt with the salient points in the progress and the present state of the industry in other lands where the trade has extended most rapidly during the last thirty years, viz., the United States, the European Continent, and Asia. Cotton spinning and weaving by machinery began in America, he said, almost as early as in Great Britain. From priority of establishment, therefore, the English industry gained little. Indeed, during the Napoleonic wars, at the end of the eighteenth and in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, America had the advantage, being then and for a long time afterwards free from the heavy duties on raw cotton and other materials of production which oppressed the spinners and manufacterers of the United Kingdom. Moreover, the brief war of 1812-5 between the States and the old country gave a strong impetus to the American industry. The prices of cotton goods across the Atlantic rose to four times their previous amount, and cotton-spinning mills there were multiplied so greatly that after the restoration of peace in 1815 many of them were closed became for a time almost worthless. In the following year protective duties were imposed, mainly through the influence of the Southern representatives in Congress, for the purpose of reviving and encouraging some manufactures, the cotton industry of the North being mostly opposed to them. Prebviously steam and water power had been applied only in the spinning branch, but in 1813 the first mechanical looms were erected. Only a few were in existence on this side the ocean. In 1816 there were but 2,000 power looms in Lancashire.

In Switzerland, France, Germany, and even in Austria, Italy, and Belgium, the factory system most as early as in spinning was developed and power looms was Great Britain, but weaving by important scale by only partially established on any districts, such as 1830, except in a few particular and two or Alsace, the Vosges, Rouen, Elberfeld, 1830 cotton three Swiss cantons. When towards thoroughly spinning and manufacturing became mechanically established in this country as a completely industry, the trade had not gained an appreciable priority in time of its American rival. The apparent paradox that whilst still possessing very much more spinning machinery than the Continent or the United States we spun very much less cotton than either of them, was easily explained. The yarn produced in English mills was by many degrees finer and of higher value than that spun in the mills of the other two regions. For the spioning of these and in a great degree for the weaving of the superior fabrics, our climate and the training and skill of our managers and work-people as well as the industrial and commercial organisation of the English cotton trade had proved themselves admirably adapted. The great increase in the consumption of cotton in the Continental countries and the United States since 1835 was attributable to (1) the improved economic condition of the people in those regions and the growth of their populations; (2) their substitution of power looms for hand looms later than ours; and (3) cheap and underpaid white labour in the American Southern States. Apart from the advance made by the United States trade in the China cotton goods market, there was no serious competition with British cotton goods from the Continent or America in any other part of the world. There was no probability, so far as could be seen now, of our superiority in neutral markets or in the home market being taken away from us. The industry in this country derived special advantages from climate and from our Free Trade policy.

Rejoicing, as Port Elizabeth does, in the sobriquet of the "Liverpool of South Africa," and emulating with some success the achievements of Lancashire's great shipping centre, it may be of some interest to learn the trend of business ideas regarding British manufactures amongst the mercantile community of this port. The supremacy of British manufacturers has long been assailed and threatened in this country, owing to circumstances which to the veriest observer of business detail cannot be obscured. This fact, patent and aggressive as it certainly is, does not, however, alter another patent fact, that the outlet for goods of British manufacture in South Africa is on the increase, and I may point out one or two fundamental details of vital importance with which the merchant or middleman of this country has had to contend. To quote an instance: A prominent Port Elizabeth firm of hardware and building material importers placed an order for ploughs with an English firm of manufacturers. On arrival it was discovered that the twelve cases of parts, covering the order consisted of 12 right-hand parts, instead of six rights and six lefts. In consequence of this simple but expensive blunder by some responsible person, a valuable account passed into the hands of an American firm and—to their credit be it said—to a country having a splendid record where packing is concerned. The foregoing example—instances of a like nature to which could be multiplied—exemplifies a weak spot, and to the mercantile mind a most important matter. Again, alluding to the subject of ploughs, it is on record that a firm of British manufacturers, on being requested by a local merchant to adapt to their existing plough an improvement emanating from experience of this country's needs, scouted the idea as being impracticable on the score of additional expense! Once again we have the same old tale. The Stars and Stripes accepted, executed, and shipped the desired commodity, and are, at the present time, enjoying the trade which should have remained in British hands. As has been before pointed out the American method of "getting to know" for themselves is a great factor in influencing Colonial business. By direct representation—easily obtained by correspondence—a thorough knowledge of South African requirements can be obtained, and it remains only to place goods on this market suitable in price and other competitive items—surely a not too difficult task. The ever increasing markets of South Africa being now thrown open, it is for the British manufacturer and trader to establish and maintain their precedence, and to do so it is necessary to study the methods adopted by our successful competitors.

An interesting comparison of the present financial outlook in Egypt with the prospects in December last, as indicated by the Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government in his note on the Budget for 1902, has appeared in the "Egyptian Gazette" of Alexandria. It was pointed out in the December note that the revenue of Egypt had shown a constant tendency to increase. The marked growth of both imports and exports, to which we from time to time direct attention, of course favourably affects the Customs receipts and is in itself an indication of material progress, or, in other words, of increasing wealth, in Egypt. The prosperous financial position of Egypt in recent years seems, therefore, to rest on a substantial basis. It cannot be regarded as abnormal in any sense, and may be expected to continue with the continued development of the country, and particularly with the extension of works for controlling the consequences of fluctuations in the level of the Nile. Owing to the irrigation works, even the exceptionally low Nile of 1899 practically had no adverse influence on the Government's financial position in that year, and, looking forward to the completion of the Assouan reservoir as likely to remove all apprehensions on this score for the future, the Financial Adviser felt justified in December last in anticipating a further increase of revenue for this year. He therefore estimated the receipts for 1902 at £E. 11,060,000, or £E. 360,000 higher than his estimate of £E. 10,700,000 for 1901. The actual receipts for 1901, however, are now roughly given as £E. 12,943,000. This year the revenue has had a declining tendency as compared with last year's actual income, the actual receipts for the first nine months of 1902 showing a

decrease of £E. 113,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1901. The Alexandria paper calculates that should a proportionate decrease be experienced for the last three months of the year the total revenue will amount to something over £E. 11,750,000.

It will be seen that though this total shows a decrease of about £E.200,000 as against last year's actual revenue, there is, nevertheless, an increase of £E. 690,000 over the official estimate of this year's return. The next point is, of course, as to the relation of revenue to expenditure. According to the estimates for both sides of the account, a surplus for 1902 of £E.360,000 was predicted. That is, the expenditure was estimated at £E.10,700,000. It the expenditure does not exceed the estimate there is now a prospective surplus of no less than £E.1,050,000. Of course the decline of this year's actual receipts is probably largely due to the cholera outbreak and scare, and also to the depressing influence of the reports of a low Nile. But, clearly, in spite of the adverse features of the year, the Financial Adviser's confidence in the stability of Egypt's finances seems amply justified. In view of the fact that every year the wealth and prosperity of Egypt increase and Government surpluses accumulate, the Alexandria paper puts forward the question whether a larger expenditure on other purposes—though in an economic sense not less important—than public works of a financially reproductive character is not now called for. The mere inquiry is significant of confidence in the steady progress of Egypt in a financial sense. Every year the Government has larger and larger sums to put away in its special reserve fund for use as it may think fit. It is not denied that this result is due principally to the wisdom displayed heretofore in laying out money in improving the irrigation system of the country. But the question is being asked as to whether Egypt is not now sufficiently prosperous to allow the Government to widen its ideas. The Ministry of Public Works expended last year no less a sum than £E.2,700,000, apart from the expenditure on the Assouan and Assiout works. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, the Ministry of the Interior is starved. The inspectorate, on which the whole system of supervision of provincial government depends, is sadly undermanned.

One inspector must vainly attempt to struggle through the busy summer with no less than nine provinces in Upper and Lower Egypt on his hands. "In the Ministry of Justice," the Alexandria paper goes on to say—and this is important even from the commercial point to view,—"we hear continual complaints that only second-rate men can be found to sit on the Bench. It is useless, they argue, to advocate the increase of the summary courts, as suitable men cannot be found, and the best of the men being turned out yearly from their legal training in the Law School say that the salaries offered to judges are so poor that they can earn treble as much any day in private practice at the Bar. The evil consequence of this is that the Bar, containing all the best men, is stronger than the Bench, and the position of a lawyer on the latter is not only less remunerative but less honourable than that of his fellow in private practice as an advocate." The Ministry of Public Instruction, it is further urged, is not able to provide adequately for educational requirements, and further funds are urgently required by the Sanitary Department in order to initiate even the most rudimentary reforms in the villages and provincial towns. The effect of the cholera scare this year on the trade and revenue of Egypt is a sufficient demonstration of the economic importance of this last-named Department. It is significant of the financial progress of Egypt that at the time when the completion of her great engineering works for the effective irrigation of the country is about to be celebrated the continuance of surpluses should induce her public authorities to direct attention to less material requirements.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s report on the American cotton position dated New York, November 7, is as follows:—"On October 14 we called your attention to the change in the conditions bearing upon the value of cotton and the probability of an increase in crop estimates unless frost should occur at an early date. During the three weeks which have elapsed the weather has been all that could have been asked; no generally killing frost has come, and the development of the plant leads all to expect a much larger yield than seemed possible on the 1st September or even in the middle of October. In short, the trade is not now looking to see how short the crop may be, but is attempting to decide how large it can be. This change in sentiment has had the natural result of causing a slow decline in values, as one holder after another became convinced that values were too high for the immediate future whatever might be the final course of prices. Spinners encouraged by the fine weather and the increasing crop estimates, have pursued a hand-to-mouth policy in securing their supplies. Cotton, however, on the basis of present quotations for the spring deliveries, is much more attractive than at 1-2c, to 3-4c. a pound higher, and we expect they will from now on be found in the market to secure their requirements. This buying should give to the market a support which has been lacking, though at the same time it should increase the movement. Southern markets have shown the absence of any sharp demand, which has caused prices to decline more rapidly there than here, where the speculation attracted by the damage reports of August, together with the threatened bull movement in January, maintained this market at a higher level above other markets than for many years. The interest in January is supposed to be largely intact, while the movement of cotton towards this market will be checked by the decline of the past twenty days."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th December 1902.

The Squadron will parade at the back of the Town Hall, to-day, at 4 p.m., to furnish an Escort for H. E. the Governor. Dress:—Review Order—Blue.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 388 Gr A G Fenner.
3. Leave of absence for one month from the 5th instant has been granted to Sergeant C F Spencer.
4. Leave of absence for six months from the 6th instant has been granted to Gr H B Shepherd.
5. There will be no Parade on Saturday next the 13th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th December 1902.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File under Major D J Sharp, with Lieutenants P H Hewett and A R Sharp will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3 30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.
Dress:—Review Order. Khaki. Putties will not be worn.
2. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 9th instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.
3. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday the 11th instant at 8-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki. Rifles to be carried. Belt and Side Arms not to be worn.
4. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company (Cyclist):—No 5462 Cyclist C Simmonds.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PLAGUE returns for the week ending 29th November show 12,103 deaths against 12,028 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bombay istricts, 5,935 against 6,937; the Punjab, 1,412 against 1,181; the United Provinces, 1,173 against 1,078; Mysore State, 1,042 against 1,127; Madras Presidency, 344 against 341; Bengal 878 against 457. As regards these figures, Cawnpore City returned 246 and Cawnpore District 294 deaths while in Bengal 527 deaths were reported from Saran District.

POISONED BY STRYCHNIA.

THE VERDICT.

MR. J. M. PAYNE, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday morning, at the Morgue, relative to the deaths of two women named Bhagirthi and Savitree, aged twenty-five and twenty-seven years, respectively, who died on the 22nd November last by strychnine poisoning under the circumstances already related.—Professor T. K. Gajjar, in course of his evidence, said he was a consulting and analytic chemist, and was director of a laboratory near the Tram terminus at Girgaum. He had a room on the ground floor of the laboratory, where drugs were kept for medicinal purposes. He did not make regular prescriptions nor did he prescribe as a doctor. He knew Sonia Laud, who was a hamal in the laboratory. Witness was responsible for everything in his laboratory. The drug room was shut up and locked at night, but the hamal Sonia could get into it to clean it out. Witness had never studied the Poisons' Act. He knew that poisons were to be kept carefully in a locker. The word "poison" must always be written on the bottles containing poisons. The drug-room was in charge of a compounder who did not sleep on the premises. Witness' instructions were that the keys of the drug-room after it was locked up every evening should be carried to his house, but recently he learnt that there was some difficulty in carrying out that order, as a sculptor and a painter engaged on the premises had to pass through the room in the evening which necessitated the leaving of the keys with the hamal who stayed on the premises. The witness had several bottles on shelves upstairs, containing deadly poisons, and it was impossible to label them with "poison," the reason being it was never done in a chemical laboratory where drugs were not intended for administration. The exhibit O. had come out of his laboratory. It contained strychnine, but it had not been labelled "poison". The compounder should have labelled exhibit O "poison." The compounder had been working in the laboratory for the last three years. There were a large number of bottles of cocine, chloride, and stimulant mixtures containing strychnine in the laboratory for being sent on to Surat; and when the witness took the compounder to task the latter explained that the bottle of strychnine had been left out of the locker. Witness had not dismissed the man, but was waiting the conclusion of the inquiry.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of Bhagirthi and Savitri were caused by their having taken strychnine, which had been supplied to Hari Rama by the hamal Sonia Laud in mistake for some other medicine taken from Professor Gujjar's Laboratory where he was employed. The jury added a rider that they were of opinion that Professor Gujjar and his staff had not kept a proper supervision over the poisons in their charge.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

OFFICIALS' DESTRUCTIVE METHODS.

THE Chinese Customs have recently been the subject of reform and this encourages us, says the "Pioneer," to hope even for Bombay. The complaints just now are numerous and bitter. A London cracksman is to be tolerated; he goes to work with a purpose in view and does the least possible damage to furniture. He scorns to use a crowbar if a key is at hand, and if he causes loss he does not irritate by stupidity. But there is nothing to redeem the vices of the Bombay customs. Everything may be in proper order, the declaration form complete and the goods may be packed in such a way that a child might understand how to inspect them without doing damage, yet they will arrive looking as if they had been the subject of investigation by a horde of destructive monkeys. For instance, a refrigerator was recently sent out to an up-country resident. It was of polished wood outside and was altogether a handsome article of furniture, and it was most carefully packed in an ordinary wooden packing case. If the Customs were not content with the declaration form, they had only to open the case, lift the lid of the refrigerator, which was unlocked, and look inside. Now what did the Customs do? They opened the case and proceeded to force the unlocked lid with a heavy iron crowbar. The polished wood top was wofully smashed in consequence and this refrigerator almost ruined as an article of furniture. Not content with this, they nailed up the case so clumsily that the nails went through into the polished wood inside. The same consignee received a sewing machine, which even a Customs official might have been expected to know could be nothing else but a sewing machine, even if he did not believe the declaration form. Yet the case was burst open in the most ruthless manner and the solid iron base of the machine broken in two. By a coincidence which in ordinary life would be curious, we have heard of another sewing machine which was broken in exactly the same manner on exactly the same day. We could give other cases in point, but we will only mention one. A gentleman had a bicycle sent out from Home. It was carefully wrapt up in long strips of cloth after the usual manner and the lamp which had no oil in it when dispatched was also carefully packed. In spite of the efforts of the consignee's Bombay agents, the bicycle was not passed for three weeks after it had arrived in Bombay. When it reached the owner it was bare of its wrapping and the lamp was half full of oil, while the tyres were drenched in oil, which had evidently spilt from the lamp. This particular case happened some time ago, and it would be a mistake to regard the present state of things as a temporary lapse; it is merely an aggravation of the normal.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bandra Municipality is going in for a school-building costing Rs. 40,000, half of which amount is to be contributed by the Educational Department, and the remainder made up of a donation of Rs. 10,000 from Bai Avabai Petit and an equal amount by borrowed money. As the Municipal funds are at a very low ebb at present owing to the heavy ordinary expenditure the paying up of two heavy loans—(water extension and plague)—to meet all of which additional taxes have only this year been imposed, and as Government are going to be approached for two or more fresh loans for plant, etc., for renewing roads, and for other pressing wants, it is to be hoped that the necessity for a school-house of such dimensions will be seriously considered by Government before a loan of Rs. 10,000 is sanctioned for the purpose. The local Municipal schools are already languishing; the Gujarati class has only recently been abolished for want of pupils; and a lower standard English class has just been opened as an experiment after it had been closed for some years. The better class of people send their boys and girls to well managed private local schools or to Dadar and Bombay, and for the rest there is no lack of suitable accommodation to be rented in the town. As regards municipal schools Bandra will always stand on a different footing from other Municipalities on account of the educational facilities in and near the town. The necessity of a co-ity school building is, therefore, problematical, and it would be a boon to the already highly taxed ratepayers to be relieved of the impending burden of a ten-thousand rupee loan with which they are threatened. Bandra has other pressing needs which are known to the authorities and which the Hon'ble Mr. Lely has already pointed out in his letter of friendly advice. If additional debt must be incurred let it be, I submit for improvements of real public utility which cannot be put off even at the cost of additional taxation. One consolation is that the school building scheme is not approved of by all the Municipal Councillors.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Bandra, 6th December.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel extremely obliged by your insertion of the following few lines in your to-morrow's issue. It was only on Sunday last that I in company with certain friends visited the Adams-Wylie Hospital, and was extremely pleased with its management and struck with the excellent work of that noble hearted lady in the garb of a nurse, superintending, nursing, in fact doing so much good to the humanity at large. It will be a pity if this hospital is closed on account of want of funds. The foundress has almost thrown her whole fortune in it, and shall we not be lacking in our duty if we withhold support. It is no good merely applauding noble work. Something practically ought to be done. From the list of subscriptions published I have to notice with great pain the complete apathy of Hindoos. I therefore commend my Hindoo brethren to get themselves convinced of the sincere work done in this hospital by a personal visit and extend their sympathy and nearty support. They may thus be instrumental in relieving and saving a large portion of poor suffering humanity.—Yours, etc.

B. S. TURKHUD,

It is reported that some months ago, when the Count of Flanders, the King's brother, resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian cavalry as a protest against some promotion disapproved by him, he renounced all his rights to the throne, to which he is legally heir. His son Prince Albert thereby becomes the rightful heir to the throne, at which every Belgian Royalist will rejoice, the Count of Flanders being old and deaf, and rather unpopular.

THE PUNJAB INOCULATION SCHEME.

THE POPULACE AND THE RECENT ACCIDENT.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MISHAP.

THE 4th December was the date fixed in the Punjab Government's recent manifesto for the recommencement of anti plague inoculation, it being reckoned that by that day the Bombay Central laboratory would be in a position to forward a sufficient supply of the prophylactic, guaranteed above suspicion, to enable operations to be continued on a comprehensive scale. Nothing happens but the unexpected, and so we ought not really to be surprised that the Indian populace which has so often burst into wild and frantic alarms about nothing should have taken with perfect composure an incident that might have created a panic in much more advanced communities. So little has the Punjab been upset by the Mukowal incident, says the "Pioneer," that there seems no reason that the Government should not prosecute its inoculation scheme on the lines originally laid down, taking it of course, for granted that the greatest precaution will be observed to avoid the faintest suspicion of undue influence. The Government at Lahore is to be congratulated on the temper of the Province. The Mukowal accident could scarcely have happened at Poona or Patna or Azamgarh without some violent demonstration on the part of the terrified people. In the Punjab it has been accepted quietly as one of those mistakes which will happen under the best regulated Governments. This popular confidence in the Government is a thing very pleasant to see in such a genuine form. No doubt it is due not only to the character of the people, but in some degree to the character of the Government of the Province, which has never parted with the traditions of its great founders. It may be trusted that Sir Charles Rivaz's Administration will seize the opportunity that is now before it by announcing immediately a liberal compensation for the families and relatives of the Mukowal victims. The case, we know, is under inquiry but an award six months hence, duly sifted by the Accountant-General and the Financial Commissioner, will not answer at all. The compensation should be distributed at once, and even if someone passes for a relative who is not, the mistake of a few rupees is not serious in comparison with the other.

In the meantime the public is waiting for the further statement which will be presumably forthcoming about the accident itself. The one issued the other day from Lahore was satisfactory as an exculpation of the Punjab Government, but it was no explanation of the mishap. We were told that the Bombay laboratory, which undertook the supply of the prophylactic, had failed the Punjab first in quantity and then in the quality, which became so suspicious, not to say deadly, in administration that orders were given to suspend operations, unfortunately just too late to prevent the catastrophe at Mukowal. But this obviously does not finish the story. The nineteen people who died there were poisoned out of one phial, which, however unsafe the preparations of the Bombay laboratory may have become, could not have been an ordinary sample of the output of that establishment even under the improved method. This in fact is admitted in the Punjab Government's statement, which expressly says that the rest of the inoculations at the same time and place were innocuous. Who then was responsible for the poisonous phial? Was the mistake local or committed at Bombay? Was it that of a superior or an underling? These are questions that cannot remain unanswered. In England in the matter would be sifted at once by a Coroner's jury, and if they found that there was a presumption of culpable negligence against anyone the case would be handed over to the regular courts. The Government in this country is particularly strong just now on thorough investigation into cases where fatal accidents have occurred to natives. It can hardly be supposed that it will lend itself to the suppression of a matter like this because the mishap occurred in the following out of its own instructions and because the intention was beneficent.

Z. B. AND M. M. SOCIETY.

THE annual sale in connection with the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission Society was held at the Girls' High School, Girgaum, yesterday afternoon. There were five stalls in all, and the goods were sent by the parent society from England. The stalls were presided over by Misses Mackichan, Miss Dalmiar, Miss Gilfard, Miss Lambourne and Miss Barling, and were assisted by Miss Wilson and other ladies of the society. The sale was under the management of Mrs. Reid. The sale was opened by Mrs. H. E. Procter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint H E Genl Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum G C B, G C M G, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the office of Comdr-in-Chief of H M's Forces in India.

The Home Dept Notification No. 2230 dated the 17th Oct 1902 placing the services of Capt G E Stewart M B, I M S temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay is hereby cancelled.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty with effect from the dates noted against their names:—Capt S B Smith I M S, Bengal, afternoon of 22nd Sept; Capts P D Haig, M B, I M S, Bengal; R G Turner I M S, Bengal; S A Harris M B, I M S, Bengal; and W E Scott-Moncrieff M B, I M S, Bengal, forenoon of 23rd Sept.

Lieut Col C J Denny I S C Cantt Magte Kasauli is granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for one year and six months in continuation with effect from the 3rd Dec 1902.

The services of Mr. L W King C S I of the Indian Civ Service are replaced at the disposal of Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 10th Nov 1902.

The Rev G M Davies a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt is appointed to be Chaplain of Pachmarhi Central Provinces with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of his duties there.

The services of the Rev J H H McNeil a Chaplain on probation of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major J M Fleming I S C Offg Asst Surveyor Genl is confirmed in that appointment with effect from 2nd Sept 1902 vice Mr A E Spring deceased.

Capt J M Burn R E Depy Supt 1st grade is appointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor Genl with effect from the 24th Nov 1902 vice Lieut Col F B Longe R E on leave.

Capt E A Tandy R E Offg Depy Supt 1st grade officiated as Asst Surveyor Genl from the 12th to the 23rd Nov 1902 both dates inclusive.

Mr S Ardle-Wilmot Conservr of Forests Pegu Circle Lower Burma was on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture in addition to his ordinary duties from the 7th Nov to the 30th Nov 1902.

Mr J O Miller C S I Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 29th Oct 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer who has been selected as a probationer for the Political Dept of the Govt of India is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Asst Commissioner with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties:—Lieut R Garratt Indian Staff Corps.

With reference to Notification No 829-G dated the 12th May 1902 Mr J A Mangon Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon resumed charge of his office on the 31st Oct 1902.

With reference to Notifications Nos 81-G and 720-G dated respectively the 16th Jan and 28th April 1902 Mr A Scholl resumed charge of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Madras on the 10th Nov 1902.

With reference to Notification No. 365-G dated 6th March 1902 Mr F W Bickel Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 21st Nov 1902.

Mr L W Dane of the Indian Civil Service a Resident of the 2nd class and on special duty in the Foreign Dept is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 1st Dec 1902 vice Mr H S Barnes C S I, I C S, until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr I G J Hamilton Offg Depy Post Master Genl is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th of Nov 1902.

The following promotion of officers of the Account Dept during the month Sept 1902 are notified:—

With effect from the 24th or Sept 1902 in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr J E O Connor—Mr J A Robertson to officiate in class I, Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class II, Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in class III and Mr C F Cowie to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 26th of Sept 1902 in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr W H F Cowley,—Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class II, and Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class III of the Enrolled List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt E Barnardiston R E Asst Eng 1st grade State Railways is on return from leave posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction of employment on the North Western Railway.

Corrigendum—In Public Works Dept Notification No 390 (Railways) dated 30th Oct 1902 commuting the special leave granted to Mr G Hodge a Deputy Exor 1st class State Railways into furlough on private affairs for "5th Jan 1904" read "4th Jan 1904."

Mr S A J Keatinge Storekeeper in class II grade 1 sub protem of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is granted by H M's Secy of State one week's extraordinary leave without pay in continuation of the special leave up to 27th Nov 1902 granted to him in Public Works Dept Notification No 642 (Railways) dated 31st July 1902.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Govt of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the E I Railway Co for a line of railway from Khurja Station of the E I Railway to Hapur Station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway a length of about 37 miles.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

INDIANS OF TO-DAY.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BADRUDDIN TAYABJI.

TIME was when after the name of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan no other name, among the public men of the Mohammadan community, was more familiar in the country than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tayabji. Ever since he has been raised to the Bench in his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, his fame has become confined to the Western Presidency, where he is better known chiefly in the official circles. The first of the Mohammadans in Bombay to avail himself of Western education and to rise to the highest judicial office that a native of India can aspire to under the British rule, Mr. Justice Badruddin is locked up to with great respect by his co-religionists in all parts of the country; and in Bombay he divides with H. H. the Aga Khan the leadership of the Mohammadans of the Khoja sect. Though in Government service, he still continues to take an active interest in the problems of education and social reform of his own community, for much of its present enlightenment and progress a large share must be put to Mr. Justice Badruddin's zeal and efforts in the cause.

Mr. Justice Badruddin Tayabji was born in the year 1844. He belongs to a respectable Arab family which three centuries ago settled at Cambay and later on at Bombay. The father of Mr. Justice Tayabji was a rich and well-known merchant who traded largely with England, France and other European countries. In daily contact with the people of the west he thought highly of their manners and social virtues and set the first example in his community which was strongly against English education to send his sons to an English school. Mr. Justice BadruddinTayabji was of the first three Mohammadan students on the roll in the Elphinstone Institution, the other two being his own brothers Mr. Shojauddin and Mr. Quamruddin, the one coming out from England to his father's firm, while the other became a successful solicitor in Bombay. But the youngest, Mr. Badruddin, had not to stay long in the school, before weak and defective eyesight compelled him to forego his studies. He was accordingly sent by his enlightened father for medical treatment to France where he resided for some time. From France Mr. Badruddin's father been advised his son to go to England for his legal studies where he kept his terms at the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in 1867. On his coming back from England he was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar. He was the first native barrister in Bombay and had to cope with all sorts of difficulties incidental to his positions specially when he was the only representative of his race in the profession. He devoted himself whole-heartedly to his professional work, and by dint of unremitting industry, combined with clear-headedness and fluency of speech, established his reputation as an advocate of brilliant forensic abilities, and secured a large share of the legal practice not long after his joining the bar. There was no case of some importance in which Mr. Badruddin Tayabji had had not to appear. For many years he continued to practise in the Bombay High Court winning golden opinions on all sides till he was recognised as one of the leaders of the Bar. Few can realise the difficulties which a native lawyer practising at one of our High Courts in India has to overcome; for there, among other things, he is pitted against European barristers, most of whom have had years of training in England and some of them being men of surpassing legal abilities. It is no wonder then that few native barristers have been recognised leaders of the Bar there; and that only men of exceptional abilities, endowed with great legal aptitude have come to the front.

Long after, when Mr. Badruddin Tayabji had become well-known in his profession and gained a high place in its ranks he directed his attention to public affairs. An early and close friendship with the late Mr. Justice Telang and the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, had given him a bent for politics. The first public occasion on which he appeared on the platform was the meeting held to memorialise the Parliament for abolishing import duties on Manchester goods. The speech which he made there marked him out a fluent and ready platform-speaker, and his views on the question were favourably commented on by the press. The first work of public benefit done by Mr. Badrudin was the establishment of the now famous Anjuman-I-Islam in Bombay by which he laid the foundation of education and enlightenment among his co-religionists in that part of the country. He was the first Secretary of that Society which is now an influential body representing and advocating the interests of the whole Musalman community of Bombay. In recognition of his manyfold public services to the Presidency town the then Governor, Sir James Fergusson, nominated Mr. Badruddin Tayabji in 1882 an additional member of the local Legislative Council. As a member of that Council he proved very useful especially in connection with municipal matters of which he had gained an intimate knowledge. His speeches in Council were models of close reasoning and good literary style, and the President, Sir James Fergusson, on one occasion, gave Mr. Badruddin the compliment of saying that he would have been listened to with rapt attention in the British House of Commons.

From the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885, Mr. Badrudin started to take a prominent part in the movement, though his own co-religionists as a body in the whole country held aloof from it. In 1887, Mr. Badruddin was elected to preside over the third sitting of the Congress. Few presidential addresses have equalled the one which Mr. Badruddin delivered on that occasion in the lucid arrangements of facts and cogent reasonings; and it was acknowledged on all hands to be an oratorical effort of high order in the history of that movement. Sometime after he had presided over the deliberations of the congress, the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who had been leading a crusade against the movement in Upper India and had, by his commanding influence, succeeded in entirely separating the whole Mohammadan community from it entered into a discussion with the Mohammadan ex-President of the National Congress on the merits of the movement and the advisability of the Mohammadan community joining in it, with the hope that he might perhaps be able to reclaim the stray sheep into fold. In the end Mr. Badruddin realised the force of the grand old man's arguments with the result that he practically, if not formally, severed his connection from that movement. As a public man Mr. Badruddin displayed tact and strong common sense to a degree which is rarely to be met with among those of his countrymen who have led public opinion in this country. In moments of great public excitement he never lost the balance of his mind and always exerted his influence which was great on the side of moderation and order. And in his criticisms of the measures of Government he seemed to appreciate and make allowance for the many difficulties which come at every stage in the way of those who are interested in the arduous task of translating principles of administration into practice.

In 1895 the Government of Bombay saw the desirability of appointing one more native Judge to the High Court, the other being the late Mr. Justice Ranade who had already been taken from the subordinate judiciary. Its choice could not have fallen on an abler member of the native bar than on Mr. Justice Badruddin Tayabji, who was enjoying a vast and lucrative practice then. He has fully justified the election of the Government as a Judge, and the hopes of the public which were high at the time of his selection. The same mental gift of a strong common sense, the possession of which had distinguished him as an able and learned advocate and a leading and influential public man, also distinguished him par excellence as a Judge. His knowledge of the principles of English Jurisprudence is both vast and profound as is traceable in the many learned judgments he has delivered from the Bench. No other Judge can show more kindness and courtesy to the Advocate appearing before him than does Mr. Justice Badruddin whose judicial courtesy has by this time become proverbial among the members of the Bar. At the same time he is regarded a "strong" judge—which word, it should be observed, in legal phraseology, stands for the antithesis of "irresolute" and "wavering." And probably no higher compliment can be paid to a Judge, by the profession than that he is strong—for there is nothing more unpleasant than a Judge who either does not know his own mind or knowing it makes announcement of it in a halting manner. The whole character of Mr. Justice Badruddin Tayabji as a Judge cannot be better summed up than in the phrase, "Suaviter in modo fortiter in re."

Mr. Justice Badruddin leads the simple life of a devout and God-fearing Mussalman hardly ever missing his prayers five times a day. He has not changed his national Arab dress which is a long loose robe for the upper garment and a turban for the head-dress, which looks very picturesque, far more picturesque indeed than the frock and fez which have obtained so largely among the English educated Mussalmans in this country. He always appears in that dress on all private and public occasions in the Court, the drawing room and the garden party. He is very popular among all classes of the public in Bombay and his private charity knows no bounds. In social circles there never lived a man more modest, more courteous. He is a strong advocate of female education and has helped in establishing many a girls' school. No Mohammadan family in Bombay is more advanced with respect to female education than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tayabji.—"Pioneer."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FAR EAST.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE CANTON PROVINCE.

A "Canton correspondent" writing to the "China Mail" on Nov. 18, says:—

A glance at the Chinese papers published in Canton will show that a large part of their news is made up of the reports of robberies, for the most part with violence. The insecurity of Chinese life and property is really appalling. As this statement may seem rather too strong to those who do not know, a brief summary of robberies for three consecutive days will make it plain. A rice shop in the city was attacked by robbers. The robbers got off with all their plunder. One of their number who stayed behind after the alarm was given, trying to wrench off a jade-stone bracelet from the master of the shop was captured. A street policeman was badly wounded in the affray. On Friday the captured robber was strangled at the steamer-wharf.

The second case was some little distance from Canton. Fifteen vessels were robbed. A guard-boat lying within easy reach of the robbery refused to help, and the same is true of a police station also in the neighbourhood.

The third case refers to the blackmailing of the vessels that bring the firewood to Canton. A number of soldiers have been carrying on a system of blackmailing for some time. The leader of this band has been beheaded, and three of his associates publicly beaten.

The fourth case is the robbery of a money exchange shop. The robbers made good their escape with a large number of dollars.

The fifth case happened on the outside of Canton. A large band of robbers pillaged farm houses and carried off a lot of things. They escaped.

The sixth case refers to the robbing of a house in Canton city where part of the taxes of the Fa Un district are gathered. The method of entrance was ingenious. One of the robbers presented himself at the door of the house, accompanied by a man carrying his luggage and a few others who were supposed to be attendants. He gave himself out as a visitor, and on this plea gained admittance. No sooner was he admitted with his followers than the mask was thrown off, and whole household held up. Over a thousand dollars was the reward of this strategy.

The seventh case needs confirmation. It is alleged that an attempt has been made to blackmail two of the Canton and Hongkong steamers to the extent of ten thousand dollars. The man who sent the letter has, it is said, been arrested in Fatshan.

These by no means exhaust the cases. Robberies by day are greatly on the increase, and the character of the robberies is becoming more serious every day. To quote the words of the editor of a Canton paper after giving a long black list: "Bad and numerous as these reports may seem, they do not by any means exhaust the list."

THE CANTON RIVER PIRACY.

DEATH OF MR. EVANS.

Mr. Evans, ex-constable of the British Consulate at Canton, who was wounded by pirates on a junk on the Canton River on Wednesday last, the 12th November, died from the effects of his injuries.

AFFAIRS IN KWANGSI.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AT KWEILIN.

On November 1 another great fire broke out in Kweilin. It was, fortunately, outside the city wall, and so its area was somewhat circumscribed by the wall on one side and the river on the other. A high north wind was blowing, so there was little chance of stopping its fierce onrush. It burnt for over a quarter of a mile along the river bank, and finally stopped, or was brought to a stop, at the East Gate Street, only a house or two south of that being burned. When your correspondent saw it this morning, it seemed that all outside the wall must go, but a combination of walls, plus the help of the manuals on the wall and on the East Gate cross street, managed an undeniably difficult operation. The Shensi Guild House was, burnt and some other large buildings. Most of the stores burnt were wholesale houses in salt, rice, paper, and hardware. Also many firewood stores on the water front. Several hundred houses must have burnt in all, but I have not heard how many. I do not think any lives were lost. The lately-arrived foreign drilled troops kept the streets clear for the water carriers, the first time they have been clear, I should imagine. These troops are some two hundred, with black uniforms and straw hats, and good breech-loading rifles. They come from Nagan Hwuy, I think, sent by the new Governor, who I hear has gone part of the way to Nanning.

THE REBELLION.

Of the Rebellion all sorts of rumours are about and one hesitates to pass on what may be absolutely false; yet at the bottom there is generally a foundation of fact for a rumour. So with this proviso, say a correspondent, I give what follows:—

On September 20 I sent all the news to date about this affair, and as I see it was also reported in the native papers, I expect there was considerable truth in it. I hear that the rebels around Nanning have threatening that if he does not quickly come to them they will go down to him. I hear that the boat containing his large supply of ready money was robbed by rebels or by pirates, I am not certain which. He is now reported to be waiting at Tsincheo i.e., hueiping, afraid to go on.

To come to matters nearer, I hear that Yuin Fuh Hsien, in this prefecture, is pressed by rebels, Tu Fei, and has appealed to the capital for troops, which have been refused there not being enough here, it is said, if the rebels come on here, only a day away. Yuin Lin Cheo, also to the west of Kweilin, in very difficult country, is reported to be overrun with rebels, i.e., Tu Fei.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

775-03—Kanga and P—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

Commercial Cause.

510-02—Maganlal J—Calaypathy Ragitagim Pathy vs Muradavally Sathyajilligam and others—Mantri and Co.

Long Causes.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.

767-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy M Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart—Craigie L and O.

364-00—Craigie L and O—Narronjee Dwarkadas vs Kesserbai and another—Edgelow C and W.

514-0 —Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhar Gopinath and others vs Kedarmall Bhuramall—Wadia and G.

221-02—Maganlal and J Bai Rutonbai vs Alladin Samjee and others—Thakurdas and Co.

317-02—Mantri and Co—Megraj Gungabux vs Fazulbhoy Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

321- 2—Bicknell M and M—Bomonjee Rustomjee Irani vs Bai Navazbai and others—Wadia and G.

326-02—B Raghowjee—Doming Philip Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhar Dholco and others vs Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

341-'2—S B Noble—Rose Consecao Chavis E Silva vs Joseph Augustine Chavis and others—Sorabjee and J and In person.

545-91—Bhaisbanker K and C—Callianjee Shangjibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice R

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Some years ago Ebelmen, and also Fremy and Verneuil, made artificial rubies—that is to say, alumina containing traces of sesquioxide of chromium, but only in tiny crytals or thin flakes. M. Verneuil has, however, now succeeded in producing a mass of rubies each weighing several grammes. This is effected by keeping a fused "bead" of rubby in a part of the oxyhydrogen flame at a constant temperature, and adding layers to it by projecting on it chromated powder of alumina. The bead is supported on a fine aluminium wire. His experiments were recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The "Revue de l'Europe" contains an interesting account of the megalithic monuments, or dolmens, and other "standing stones" of Brittany, in which Dr. Zambaco Pasha points out their resemblance to the Phœnician monuments of the East. He has discovered a number of images and marks or signs common to both, and considers these proof that Phœnicians, in the course of their long voyages, raised these monuments in Brittany.

M. Laborde, of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, find that the method of resuscitation by rhythmic traction of the tongue is useful in cases of asphyxiation by carbonic oxide.

According to M. Troost, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, alloys of cooper and magnesium keep the white colour of magnesium until the proportion of copper exceeds 70 per cent. They are more fusible than magnesium as long as the proportion of copper is not over 75 per cent.

MM. Le Blanc and Sons, Paris, have constructed a furnace for the special purpose of incinerating the refuse from hospitals. It is installed at the hospitals for children, known as Bretonneau and Trousseau, in Paris.

According to M. Lacroix, the former Lake Palmista on Mont Pelee is now filled with ashes, and sulphurous acid fumes rise in volumes from a rent in the cone of the crater.

The "Lansing Man," or skeleton, found by a farmer near Lansing, Kansas, United States, and consisting of a skull and some bones, is supposed by Professor Upham to be the oldest proof of man's existence on the American continent. It seems to date from some eight to thirty thousand years ago, but it is not nearly so ancient as European skulls of the Stone Age.

The skull is long and low, with projecting jaws. Apparently the owner of it was contemporary with the extinct mammoth, mastodon, camel, llama, and peccary of the Pleistocene rocks of Kansas and of the later old Stone Age men of Europe. Drs. Dorsey and Hidlicka remark that the skull is very like that of the existing American Indian, and there is some doubt whether it is really as old as is supposed.

Professor Bacelli's method for treating tetanus or lockjaw is to administer hypodermic injections of diluted phenol; and it appears from trials in Italy to be superior to the treatment by anti-tetanic serum. The rate of mortality was 12 to 13 per cent. in the case of phenol and 30 per cent. in that of the serum.

Lieut. Museresu, on the "Yangtse," reports that on February 8 last, about 8 p.m., the Indian Ocean near Mabe became green, as though illuminated by electric lamps below water, and the wake of the ship resembled a luminous fountain. At 8.30 the greenish tint became clear, as though the light in the water was intensified. The sea was now what is called "milky," or resembling a "sheet of snow," and although the night was dark one could see by its light as well as at full moon. At 9 p.m. the sea again became as green as it was at 8.30, and towards 9.15 the phenomenon terminated. At 10 p.m. the display began again in the same order as before and finished about midnight.

This phenomenon is pretty well known under the name of "milky sea," but Lieutenant Museresu has remarked a coincidence between the "phosphorescence" and the passage of a violent cyclone over the Mauritius at the same time. It is possible that the effect was electrical, especially as the sea water drawn and examined by doctors on board the ship did not show any animalcules or anything abnormal.

Communication was kept up the other day for nearly five hours between the South Stack and the s.s. Veedamore, of the Johnstone Line, Liverpool, by means of the wireless telegraph of Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Alexander Muirhead. The Veedamore left Liverpool bound for Baltimore, and the last ordinary message, apart from code messages, was received from her when she was 36 miles off the South Stack.

The "American Naturalist" has an article by Mr. Trowbridge, showing that winds affect the migrations of birds. Falcons are not only delayed by contrary winds, but sometimes arrested altogether.

Mr. R. W. Paul, inventor of the animatograph, has lately turned his attention to the production of coloured living, or animated photographs, by means of the three-colour process of photography, that is to say, by taking three simultaneous pictures of the object through coloured panes and projecting them on the screen by beams of light of the same colours as the panes.

Tafilet in Morocco has the reputation for dates, and some 20 varieties are cultivated there, only one sort, the majhol, being exported. This is a large and soft date, but the natives prefer small dry dates.

Acetylene gas light is used for signalling in the German Army. Mixed with oxygen it yields thrice the light of the oxy-hydrogen lamp, and can be seen by day for five miles, by night for fifteen miles.

In parts of Montana, United States, vast quantities of wapiti, or elk horns are found scattered over the ground, in all stages of decay. They arise from the fact that great herds of these animals, which regularly shed their horns, once roamed over this country for untold ages. Many are exported as trophies but they are so numerous in the Green River Country that fences are made of them, as for example in Livingstone, Montana.

A monument is to be erected in Berlin to the late Professor Virchow, and a committee under Lord Lister has been formed to collect subscriptions for it in this country, since the work of Virchow has benefited the world at large.

M. Beusnier, of Saint Cloud, near Paris, has introduced a new car for transplanting trees which permits the tree to be lowered from a vertical to a horizontal position during transport, and thus taken under bridges.

The far-famed Chesapeake terrapin, so highly prized by gourmets, is fast disappearing and the question has arisen how to preserve it. Incubators would protect the eggs from rats and crows, but it is not known whether the animal would live in captivity. The best are now at Crisfield, Maryland.

One of the chief items in the programme of the sanitary authorities in the centre of London is the protection of the food supply. Quite recently, the "British Medical Journal" points out, a new phase of this work has been developed, and restaurant kitchens have come in for registration and regular inspection. This has been done partly under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and partly under the new Factory Act, 1901. Dr. Collingridge, the medical officer of the City of London, in his last report to the Corporation, gives statistics of 279 restaurant kitchens, 211 of which are underground. As many as 553 men and 3041 women—3594 in all—work in these places. Among the defects detected as a result of the inspection are insufficient ventilation (in forty-one) and dirty walls and ceilings (in thirty cases.) In Kensington, Dr. Dudfield reports 111 restaurants inspected, and points out that the kitchens of workmen's dinning rooms and coffee-houses were as a rule found to be cleaner and generally better kept than those of the higher-class restaurants. Out of the 111 kitchens, forty-three were underground, and 246 men and women were employed in the kitchens alone. In Holborn, Finsbury, and other boroughs, restaurant inspection has also been carried out with, we do not doubt, salutary effect. In Finsbury, which every year becomes especially in its southern part, more like the City, the medical officer (Dr. Newman) has recently reported on 218 restaurants, in which nearly 1000 persons work at food preparation. Out of the 218 kitchens, defects were found in 149 cases. It has been estimated that no fewer than 50,000 persons use these restaurants in Finsbury daily. We have only quoted returns from some of the central districts, as the matter is more acute in such districts. But throughout London, says our contemporary, we are glad to learn that these public restaurants are at last receiving the attention which they sorely needed.

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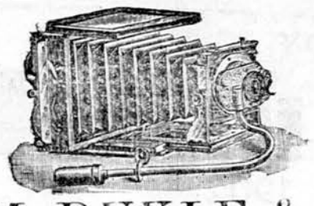

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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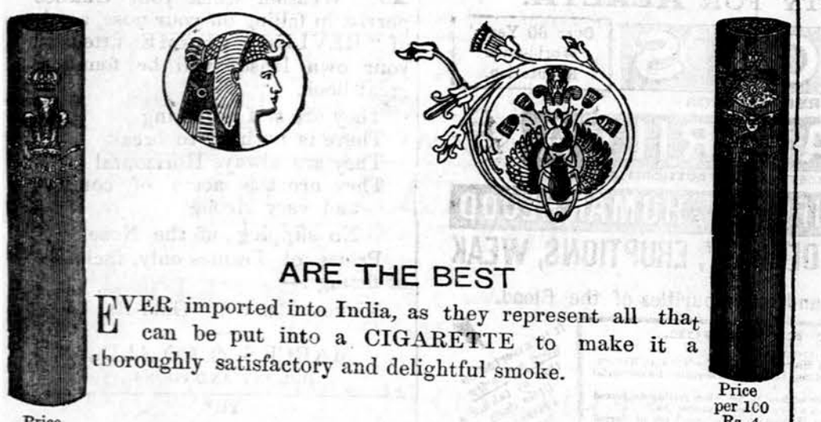

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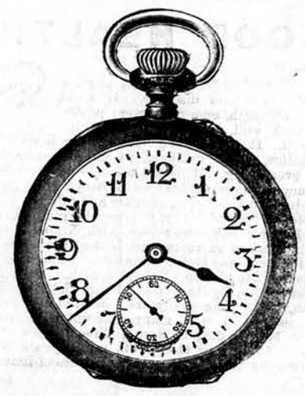

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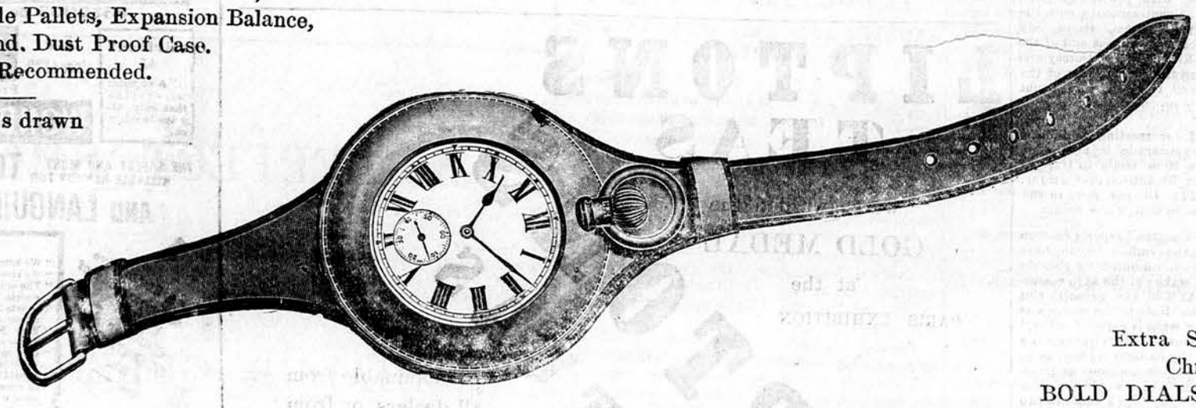

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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